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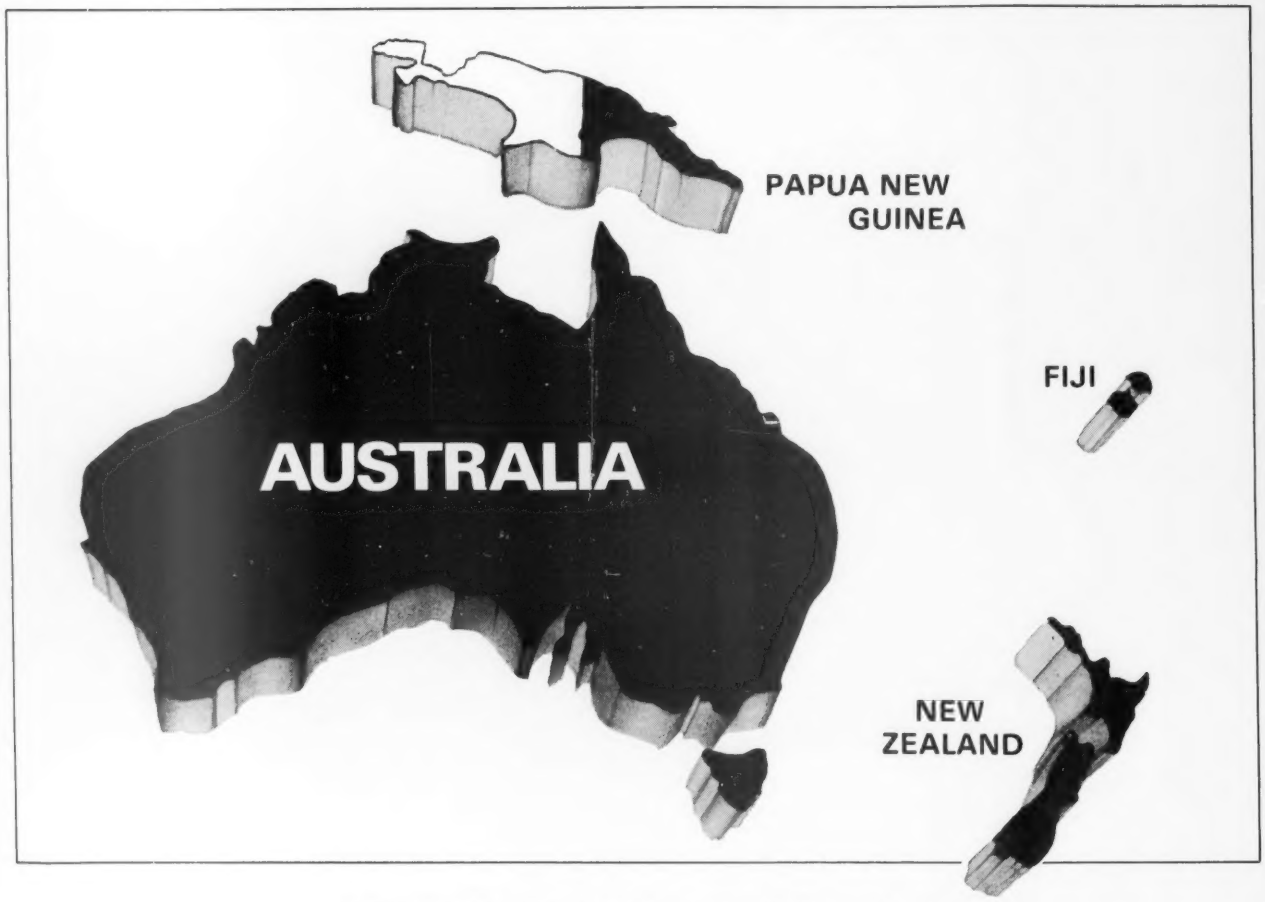

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Trade and Industry

5 January 1979

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

Great ability and inventiveness among the rising generation came to light in the 'Young Engineer for Britain' competition run by the Department of Industry's Pett scheme (page 10).

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal
Volume 34 no. 1

Pages 1 to 52. 5 January 1979.

Price 40p. Every Friday.
Annual subscription including postage £30.60.
Overseas airmail rate £42.40.

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ABC Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
ISSN 0006-5323

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Manufacturing investment rise of 4 to 8 per cent expected in 1979

Manufacturing industry investment is expected to increase by 4 to 8 per cent this year according to the Department of Industry's latest investment intentions survey published on Wednesday. The prospect for 1980 is for a figure possibly slightly below the 1979 level.

Forms for the survey were sent to contributors at the end of October and results are based on replies received up to mid-December.

In the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping), investment is expected to increase between 3 and 7 per cent in 1979, and in 1980 there will probably be a further increase, possibly of similar magnitude.

Details of the survey are given in the Statistics section (page 47). Capital expenditure estimates for the third quarter of 1978 appear on page 37.

Manufacturers' stocks fall in October

It is estimated that manufacturers' stocks fell by £10 million at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted in October 1978. A fall in stocks of finished goods was partially offset by rises in stocks of materials and fuel and in work in progress.

Monthly figures adjusted to agree with the revised quarterly figures (see page 39) show the following changes in the table published in *Trade and Industry*, 1 December 1978 (page 467): July, plus £120 million; August, plus £10 million; September, plus £30 million; October, minus £10 million.

VAT receipts net £4,235m in 1977-78

Net receipts of value added tax (VAT) were £4,235 million in 1977-78. The total cost of administering the tax was £85 million, representing about 2p for every £1 of revenue collected. This information is shown in a report by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise which contains their review of VAT presented to parliament by Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Robert Sheldon, on 14 December.

The first part of the review, 'Review of VAT', published as command paper 7415, HMSO, 50p, began with an invitation to trade bodies and other interested persons to suggest possible means of simplifying and improving the VAT system. A total of 174 written representations were received including 40 from representative trade and professional bodies and in many cases these were followed by meetings.

However, no significant changes in the structure or operation of the tax were put forward apart from a suggestion for eliminating VAT transactions between registered traders. This proposal is currently being examined by representatives of the department and major trade and professional bodies.

Changes arising from the first part of the review were announced by ministers at the time of the last budget in April. They included raising the registration threshold to £10,000; the introduction of a new, simplified VAT return form; and other improvements to the system. The scheme to give relief on bad debts incurred with debtors who have become insolvent was announced at the same time.

The aim of the second part of the review was to identify possible changes which would simplify the department's own administrative procedures, facilitate the timely collection of all tax due, and improve the use of the resources allocated to VAT. Attention was concentrated on changes which could be initiated within the next two or three years and do not call for any major reinforcement of the computer system.

The report states that a marked reduction in the number of the 1¼ million registered VAT traders would enable the department to make appreciable staff savings. But experience shows that raising the registration threshold has less effect on the number of traders registered than widely believed.

There are probably 200,000 VAT traders who are legally entitled to deregister if they wish. About one person in six is on the VAT register by choice and not because of any legal obligation.

The commissioners have no doubt that the cost of administering VAT could be appreciably reduced if the law was changed to remove compulsorily these 200 000 traders from the VAT register.

Two specific changes are proposed, both of which would require legislation. The first would allow a registration to be transferred to a new legal entity with a minimum of formality. The second would allow the department to register an unincorporated association in its own name rather than in the names of three representative members as at present. Changes are also proposed to help traders who are starting up in business and are considering registration, in particular a new registration form has recently been introduced and a new booklet confined to the main essentials of the tax is planned.

New year honours for industry

Achievement by industry, particularly in the field of exports, is recognised in the new year honours.

Knighthoods for services to export have been awarded to Peter Boon, lately chairman of Hoover Ltd; John King, chairman of Babcock and Wilcox Ltd; and Bernard Scott, chairman of Lucas Industries Ltd.

Also receiving knighthoods are Derrick Holden-Brown, vice-chairman of Allied Breweries Ltd; Brian Kellet, chairman of Tube Investments Ltd; Frederick Page, chairman and chief executive of Aircraft Group, British Aerospace; and John Page, chairman of the National Ports Council.

Royal visitor at NEL

Silencers which reduces noise in hydraulic systems was one of the demonstrations which took the eye, and hand, of Prince Charles when he visited the National Engineering laboratory at East Kilbride recently. With him in Dennis Mallison, NEL's director.

Villiers re-appointed BSC chairman

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has re-appointed Sir Charles Villiers as chairman of the British Steel Corporation for a further period until September 1980. This extends his original appointment, which was for a term of three years from 10 September 1976, by a year.

Chairmen and Managing Directors

The following executives are seeking to further their careers within fields where proven experience counts and is rewarded accordingly

FINANCE

1. **Tax Consultant.** An intelligent and industrious finance executive with international experience in tax and investment management in merchant banking and financial services. Seeking greater international involvement.
Age 29 Salary £8,000+
2. **Finance Director.** ACCA. The highly successful F/D of a manufacturing subsidiary of a major industrial group. Promotion and salary blockage: seeking greater responsibility and career development.
Age 30 Salary £10,000+
3. **Group F/D.** Bsc(Chem) FCA. After 3 highly successful years experience in west Africa (T.O. £200m+) involving widespread manufacturing activities, he now seeks a more salubrious base for family reasons.
Age 36 Salary c. £15,000
4. **Financial Manager.** BSc 1st Class MSc, with considerable international experience in trade transactions and retail banking. This has included work on major City investigations. Has particular strength in statistics, mathematics and corporate planning.
Age 35 Salary £8,000+
5. **Management Accountant.** ACA. A very sound technical accountant with international experience in both machine tools and financial services. A successful trainer of 'local' staff. Seeking salary and career development. **Age 38 Salary c. £10,000**
6. **F/D and Company Secretary.** FCA with substantial experience in international retail and discount trading – especially in automotive parts, textiles and furniture. Promotion and salary blockage.
Age 35 Salary c. £15,000
7. **Finance Director.** FCA with sound general and marketing experience at the top end of the fashion industry. Excellent appreciation of the installation of computer based systems. Wishes to move to a public company.
Age 43 Salary £12,000+
8. **Finance Director.** ACCA. Fluent Spanish, good French with an unusually wide range of international technical engineering group experience. After successfully reconstructing his present financial management team seeking greater flexibility and increased remuneration with increased responsibility.
Age 39 Salary c. £20,000
9. **Chief Accountant.** FCA, ACMA. A strong technical accountant with substantial manufacturing experience in major groups as well as successful consultancy experience.
Age 46 Salary £8,000+
10. **International F/D.** FCA. Fluent French. Good German with Swiss 'C' Permit. Considerable experience in large manufacturing groups, including acquisitions and divestments. Prepared to travel extensively but to remain Swiss based.
Age 42 Salary SF 75,000+
11. **F/D and Company Secretary.** MA (Oxon) FCA. Fluent French and German with a particularly good understanding of Financial Services and Venture Capital matters and the ability to work in 3 languages.
Age 43 Salary £14,000+
12. **Finance Director.** B.A. Fluent French and German. An outstanding executive with large international manufacturing group experience covering a wide range of products and services. Returning to UK for children's education.
Age 33 Salary c. £18,000

MARKETING

13. **Head Merchandiser.** BA(Hons). An excellent record in wholesale, retail and mail order of men's clothing in the UK and Africa. Seeks to re-establish himself on his return from overseas. A potential Senior Manager.
Age 28 Salary £7,000+
14. **Area Manager.** BA. Fluent French, Spanish and Italian. His impressive Export sales experience covers food, drink and other fastmoving consumer products especially to Latin America and Europe. Seeking a better salary.
Age 28 Salary £8,000+
15. **Marketing Manager.** BA(Hons), good French with large international group experience exporting hardware and household products. (T.O. £200m). Promotion blockage.
Age 31 Salary £9,000+
16. **Export Sales Engineer.** BSc (Mech Eng) 1st Class MIME. Fluent French and German, some Russian. An exceptionally able young man currently re-assessing his career development. His commercial experience covers turbo machinery bearings and pneumatics with the necessary financial back up. Location entirely flexible.
Age 29 Salary £10,000
17. **Export Sales/Planning.** BSc (Minerals Eng) 1st Class. MSc. A strategic planning expert covering mining equipment, biscuit production construction and process engineering products and consultancy. Prime interest remuneration, location as necessary.
Age 29 Salary £12,000+
18. **Computer Salesman.** BSc MSc. A very successful salesman of both hardware software and service support with a good knowledge of technical development management and backup. A special talent for selling intangeables. Promotion blockage.
Age 34 Salary £12,500
19. **Business Development Manager.** BA (Econ) MBA. Fluent German. Has strong experience in handling a Sales Force in Pharmaceutical and Food industries. Promotion blockage.
Age 31 Salary £10,000+
20. **Personnel Manager.** BA Oxon. An experienced manager for highly specialised personnel. An excellent knowledge of industrial relations laws. Has achieved first class results in a most demanding situation.
Age 35 Salary £10,000
21. **Export Sales Director.** MA (Oxon) Hons. Fluent French and German, some Danish, Spanish, Italian. A successful team leader of a high quality luxury goods sales force. Promotion and salary blockage.
Age 32 Salary £10,000
22. **Marketing Manager.** BA MBA Good French, Spanish and Japanese. With 5 successful years with major international trading company in Far East. Seeking a fresh opportunity.
Age 33 Salary £12,000
23. **Marketing Director.** MA (Cantab) MBA+ Fluent French and German. Highly intelligent with an excellent knowledge of Financial Services, commodities and metals. Seeking fresh opportunity.
Age 34 Salary £15,000
24. **Sales/Services Manager.** CEI. An impressive and youthful Chartered Technical Engineer with the full range of a major automotive group main dealer including warranty and work shop management in the UK and overseas.
Age 50 Salary £20,000

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

25. **Industrial Medical Administrator.** With substantial experience of equiping laboratories, nursing homes, health clinics and hospitals with both capital equipment and consumer goods. A detailed knowledge of medical terminology and hospital requirements.
Age 26 Salary £7,000+
26. **General Manager.** BSc Metallurgy. C. Eng. good French. An impressive G/M with 4 years African experience and a good practical knowledge of heavy road haulage and distribution planning. A natural salesman and an executive of definite potential.
Salary 27 Salary c £8,000
27. **General Manager.** BSc Chem. Eng. A first class executive with strong high volume production experience. Currently a consultant who wishes to return to line management with P & L responsibility. A good salesman and highly numerate.
Age 31 Salary c £14,000
28. **Managing Director.** AIB. A successful property company M/D with a substantial major stock bank background. An excellent practical knowledge of Export and Financial Services.
Age 37 Salary c £15,000
29. **Supermarket Director.** His highly successful record covers multiple retail and supermarket operations (T.O. £130M) including 'Start-ups'. Seeking greater flexibility and remuneration either in UK or overseas.
Age 34 Salary c £15,000
30. **General Manager.** BSc MBA. Good French and German. A mechanical engineer whose wide range of international experience covers large transport group Service Engineering management, factory management and consultancy.
Age 36 Salary c £20,000
31. **Purchasing Director and G/M** with major hypermarket group experience in hard goods, cash and carry, white and brown goods. Carried out successful start up operations.
Age 45 Salary c £15,000
32. **Managing Director.** FCA. A strongly financial oriented M/D with a good knowledge of Retail, Cash and Carry and distribution, as well as printing and packaging.
Age 43 Salary £12,000+
33. **General Manager.** Fluent Danish, Swedish, German, Fench. Has considerable fabrication and engineering manufacturing experience especially in aluminium, and construction equipment. Strong export sales and marketing experience. An Olympic Sportsman.
Age 43 Salary c £15,000
34. **General Manager.** PPE (Oxon) 1st class good French and Malay some Spanish. An impressive international record in printing, inks and high volume can production especially in the Far East and Caribbean. A high quality expatriate.
Age 46 Salary c £15,000
35. **Deputy Chairman and M/D.** Considerable management experience in technical engineering, lighting and foundry production. An energetic company doctor who seeks his ultimate move.
Age 44 Salary £15,000+
36. **G/M – Chief Chemist.** C. Chem. MRIC. His impressive major international group experience covers a wide range of plastics production, including sheet, printing, colours and inks. Also all forms of sophisticated packaging machinery.
Age 55 Salary c £15,000

NOTES
(i) All the above executives have been interviewed by us and we consider them to be high quality material in their particular range – there are several others whom space precludes.

(ii) If you require an executive of similar capability please contact me.

(iii) If you yourself feel that you match these standards and might benefit from a new opportunity please contact us in the strictest confidence. There is absolutely no hidden obligation or registration fee: we feel that we have a mutual interest with you in discussing your future.

Robin R. Scholley

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Ford increase not opposed by Price Commission

The Price Commission is not to intervene in the Ford Motor Co Ltd's proposed 4.92 per cent increase in the price of its cars, tractors and commercial vehicles.

In reviewing the grounds for the proposed increase, the commission was satisfied that Ford would have been able to establish a legal entitlement to the full amount of the increase under the regulations safeguarding basic profits, and therefore that the increase could not have been blocked by any action of the commission. Moreover, the costs that were claimed by Ford in support of the price increase did not contain any element deriving from the recent industrial dispute.

During its review of the notified increase, the commission held discussions with Ford about its future pricing policy, with particular reference to the November wage settlement. As a result of these discussions the motor company gave an undertaking to the commission that it would not price in the future for wage and salary costs arising from that settlement in excess of the government's 5 per cent wage and salary guideline.

The commission says that it believes that Ford's undertaking constitutes a responsible approach to setting prices in 1979, and it expects others in similar situations to follow this example.

New regulations ease contracting-out procedures

New regulations will make it easier for some employers with occupational pension schemes to apply for, or vary, their contracting-out certificates under the government's new pension scheme.

The regulations, laid before parliament on 19 December, allow employers, in certain limited circumstances, to make elections for the issue of contracting-out certificates, or to vary or surrender existing certificates, without having to issue notices of intention, consult the relevant trade unions, or wait for the completion of the three-month notice period. They also enable the Occupational Pensions Board in these cases to act on the elections immediately, dispensing with the 14-day waiting period.

The Contracted-out Employment (Miscellaneous Provisions) (No. 2) Regulations 1978, are available from HMSO, price 20p.

Greater choice for UK air travellers

British travellers now enjoy choices, such as Apex fares, not available to other European travellers, says the air transport users committee (AUC) in its annual report for 1977-78 published recently.

The committee has pressed for several years for lower fares, particularly in Europe, and therefore welcomes recent developments in this direction for which, it feels, it can share some of the credit. But more needs to be done, notably a drastic reduction of normal economy fares especially on the Scandinavian, transalpine and longer European routes.

The committee welcomes the introduction by BCAL, British Airways and some other airlines, on certain UK-US routes, of a three-class system such as, it says, the AUC recommended two years ago. It looks forward to the extension of this system to other routes.

The AUC received 296 complaints in the period, an increase of 7½ per cent over the previous year. Although the committee's terms of reference do not enable it to intervene in claims for compensation, on some occasions airlines have reversed their decision to refuse compensation after the full facts of the complaint had been explained to them by the AUC.

Copies of 'Air transport users committee annual report 1977–78', by post from CAA, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos (75p plus 30p postage) or by personal callers from CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Qantas orders Rolls-Royce for Jumbos

Rolls-Royce RB 211 engines have been chosen by Qantas, Australia's international airline, to power its new long-range Boeing 747 Jumbo-jet airliners. Since the present Qantas fleet of 17 Boeing 747s is powered by American engines, Rolls-Royce considers the order as a significant breakthrough for the aero-engine company.

This new order follows an announcement that 1978 has been a record year for Rolls-Royce. The company says it has signed deals which could be worth more than £2,000 million. Exports for the year are expected to top 50 per cent of sales.

Rolls-Royce RB 211-524 turbofans for the long-range Boeing 747-200 and Lockheed TriStar-500 airliners in final assembly at Derby.

NEB interest in communications

The National Enterprise Board and Berec Group, formerly Ever Ready Company (Holdings), are to form a joint company to acquire the business of Burndept Electronics (ER), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Berec Group.

Burndept Electronics, employing 400 people at Erith, Kent and Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, manufactures two-way radio communications equipment. Burndept personal radios are used by the majority of UK police forces and in a variety of industrial applications. The company also manufactures a full range of vehicle-mounted equipment, base stations, complex radio-control schemes and emergency-rescue systems.

The NEB will invest £510,000 in Burndept in exchange for 51 per cent of the equity, Berec retaining a 49 per cent holding. The investment aims to enable the company to expand in existing markets and develop additional products.

Price Commission secretary appointed

With the consent of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, the Price Commission has appointed Mr R. C. M. Cooper to be secretary to the commission from 2 January 1979. He replaces Mr C. D. E. Keeling who has been secretary to the commission from January 1975.

Mr Cooper joined the civil service as an assistant principal in 1954 in the Ministry of Supply (later Aviation). In recent years he has served as an under secretary in the Department of Trade, firstly in the companies division and currently in the commercial relations and exports division.

Industrial gases company holds prices

New prices of merchant industrial gases are to be held by Air Products Ltd until the end of July. This follows a Price Commission report – 'Air Products Ltd, Increases in Prices of Merchant Industrial Gases' (HC 124), HMSO, 90p – which has been received by Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The commission investigated price increases proposed by Air Products for merchant industrial gases of 6 per cent. The report recommends no restriction on the notified increase and recommends no further restrictions on the increased price for any specific period. The company has, however, told the commission that it will not seek a further increase before August unless unexpected or abnormal circumstances occur.

In its report, the commission expresses

concern about certain aspects of the company's contractual conditions which, in its view, could weaken the negotiating position of customers and APL has undertaken to give careful consideration to the commission's suggested changes.

The commission is concerned about the length of the contracts APL seeks – normally seven years. Some customers, because of the standard contracts offered to them, may have the impression that no other duration is available. APL has undertaken to consider very carefully how it can remove this impression.

Stock relief: some possible changes

Inland Revenue has issued a consultative paper which explains how certain proposals for the write-off of part of the stock relief given for the earlier years of the scheme and to limit the build-up of potential liability for future years.

The proposals were outlined during this year's budget statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the course of the ensuing Finance Bill discussions, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury undertook to arrange for consultations before introducing the necessary legislation.

Copies of the consultative paper are available on application, in person or in writing to the Public Inquiry Room, New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

Various other changes have been proposed to the stock relief scheme since its introduction in 1974 and some of these also are discussed in the consultative paper. In particular, ministers undertook to consider the suggestions that partial claims should be allowed and that the profit restriction should be reduced in the case of unincorporated businesses. There is, however, no commitment on the part of ministers to any of these further possible changes.

Merger proposals cleared

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer the following mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Associated Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd/Smiths Food Group Ltd

Cement-Roadstone Holdings Ltd/TBF Thompson (Garvagh) Ltd

Walter Runciman Ltd/Liquid Gas Equipment Ltd

Hitachi Ltd/The television manufacturing activities of the General Electric Co Ltd

S. and W. Berisford Ltd/Turner Curzon Ltd.

Mr Hattersley has also decided, on information at present before him, not to refer the acquisition by Hepworth Ceramic (Holdings) Ltd of certain assets of Thomas Wragg and Son Ltd to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the act.

Consumer credit licence appeal

Judy Constance Ragobar. An application for a licence to carry on certain ancillary credit business by Judy Constance Ragobar (trading as Anglia Trade Protection) was refused by the Director General of Fair Trading in a determination dated 3 May 1978. Miss Ragobar appealed to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection but abandoned her appeal by a notice received on 1 December.

Particulars of this application and appeal may be found in the consumer credit public register maintained by the Director General of Fair Trading which may be inspected between 10.00 and 15.30 hours Monday to Friday (except public holidays) at the Office of Fair Trading, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP, tel. 01-242 2858 ext. 391. A fee of 10p is charged.

Channel reporting-in scheme begins

Loaded oil tankers not less than 1600 gross registered tons and certain other ships moving through the English Channel are invited to report their progress to designated shore stations. This new voluntary Anglo-French ship-movement report system has been introduced this week to assist mariners, to improve safety of navigation and to reduce risk of pollution of British and French coasts.

When entering the traffic separation schemes or the associated inshore traffic zones off Ushant, off the Casquets and in the Dover Strait ships in certain categories are invited to report their presence to French shore stations at Ushant, Jobourg or Cap Gris Nez and to HM Coastguard marine rescue co-ordination centres at Brixham or Dover. Their progress will be monitored by the shore stations, with the exception of Brixham. Shore stations will make regular broadcasts advising ships of any known situations which could affect their safe passage.

Categories of ships invited to participate in the scheme are:

- ☐ all loaded oil tankers and loaded gas and chemical carriers of 1600 gross registered tons and over
- ☐ any vessel 'not under command' or at anchor in a scheme or associated inshore zone
- ☐ any vessel 'restricted in her ability to manoeuvre', vessels engaged in towing, deep draught vessels, or vessels with a defect in their propulsion or steering
- ☐ any vessel with a defect in those navigational aids which could adversely affect her navigation under prevailing conditions.

Additionally, vessels which experience a breakdown or are hampered in some way anywhere in the channel can report in.

DoI advance factories

Hull

Work has started on seven advance factories for the Department of Industry at Sutton Fields, Hull. Two are of 450 m² each and one is of 900 m². The remaining four are terrace unit type factories and are divisible as follows: two are 540 m² and each is divisible into four equal units. One is 1350 m² and is divisible into six equal units. One is 450 m² and is divisible into two equal units. The premises should be ready for occupation in December.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease: Regional Director, Department of Industry, Yorkshire and Humberside Region, Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds, tel. 0532 443171.

Allendale

An advance factory of 270 m² is being built for the development commission at Catton, Allendale. Work has started and the premises should be ready for occupation in May.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease: Regional Director, Department of Industry,

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1977, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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HMSO BOOKS

Northern Region, Stanegate House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN, tel. 0632 24722.

Camelford

Work has started on an advance factory of 450 m² for the development commission at Camelford, Cornwall. The factory is of the terrace unit type and is divisible into two individual units of 225 m² each. The premises should be ready for occupation in April.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease: Department of Industry, Phoenix House, Notte Street, Plymouth, PL1 2HF, tel: 0752 218914 or Regional Director, Department of Industry, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2PB, tel. 0272 291071.

Govancroft to expand in SDA factory

Govancroft Potteries, the Glasgow firm employing 150 in the manufacture of stoneware pottery in the east end of the city, is to expand into a 2500 m² Scottish Development Agency factory at Cambuslang. This productive space will be an addition to the company's existing 4300 m² factory in London Road.

The move means that all four factories built by the agency in its phase one operation at Cambuslang have now been leased and all the tenants expect an increase in jobs arising from their new premises.

The firms and the tally of new jobs created stand at: Andrew Sharp and Sons, 30 new jobs; Maxco Foods, 50 new jobs; Norson Power, 65 new jobs; and now Govancroft, 50 new jobs. All these jobs are in addition to existing workforces.

Boiler suit service for ¼m mineworkers

Contracts have been awarded by the National Coal Board to provide 255 000 mineworkers and officials with purpose-designed workwear which will be laundered and repaired through regional laundries. The scheme is being introduced under arrangements agreed with the mining unions, and after extensive trials involving all coal field areas to test acceptability and handling systems.

Contracts worth a total of about £8 million a year to supply, launder and repair workwear for 180 000 coal industry workers in England and Wales were announced on 15 December. They run for a period of three years. Delivery of workwear will start early next year and all pits will be covered by the scheme by about March 1980.

Among companies receiving contracts are Sketchley Ltd (Industrial Division), Allied Workwear Services, Bentleys Snowflake Laundry, Portland Laundry Co, Abbey Glen Hire Services, and Cleggs of Prescot.

The contractors provide three sets of workwear for each mineworker, consisting of a one-piece boiler suit or separate jacket and trousers, and a shirt. Each week the contractors will collect one set of clothing for laundering, and carry out any necessary repairs before returning it to the pit.

In a programme covering two years a variety of designs and fabrics were tested to help select the safest, most durable and most comfortable workwear for a wide range of jobs both underground and on the surface. Safety was a primary consideration, and all the outerwear will be coloured a high-visibility orange for easy recognition underground. It will be as close-fitting as comfort allows and have no flaps or attachments that could snag on moving machinery.

NCB member for industrial relations Cliff Shephard, commented: 'British miners' clothing will now be second to none among the mineworkers of Europe. I am sure it will make a significant contribution to safety and health in the industry.'

Chinese delegation visits Nuclear Enterprises

Members of a Chinese delegation recently visited Nuclear Enterprises' Edinburgh laboratories. They were shown advanced equipment for medical sample analysis by project manager, John Moore.

Controlling energy costs: London conference

To draw the attention of management to the true costs of energy and the opportunities for controlling and reducing these costs, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in association with the Department of Energy and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants is to organise a special one-day conference in London on 23 February. Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, will be one of the speakers. Eric Sayers, president of the institute, a member of the energy commission, and chairman of Duport, will chair the conference.

As well as highlighting ways of controlling energy costs, the conference aims to demonstrate what has been and can be done; and to emphasise the accountant's role in achieving savings.

Speakers include J. Claret, BOC Ltd; P. W. King, UKGAAS; G. E. H. Newton, Reed Group; M. V. Posner, Pembroke College; and R. J. F. Taylor, Ocean Transport and Trading. Time has been allocated for general discussion.

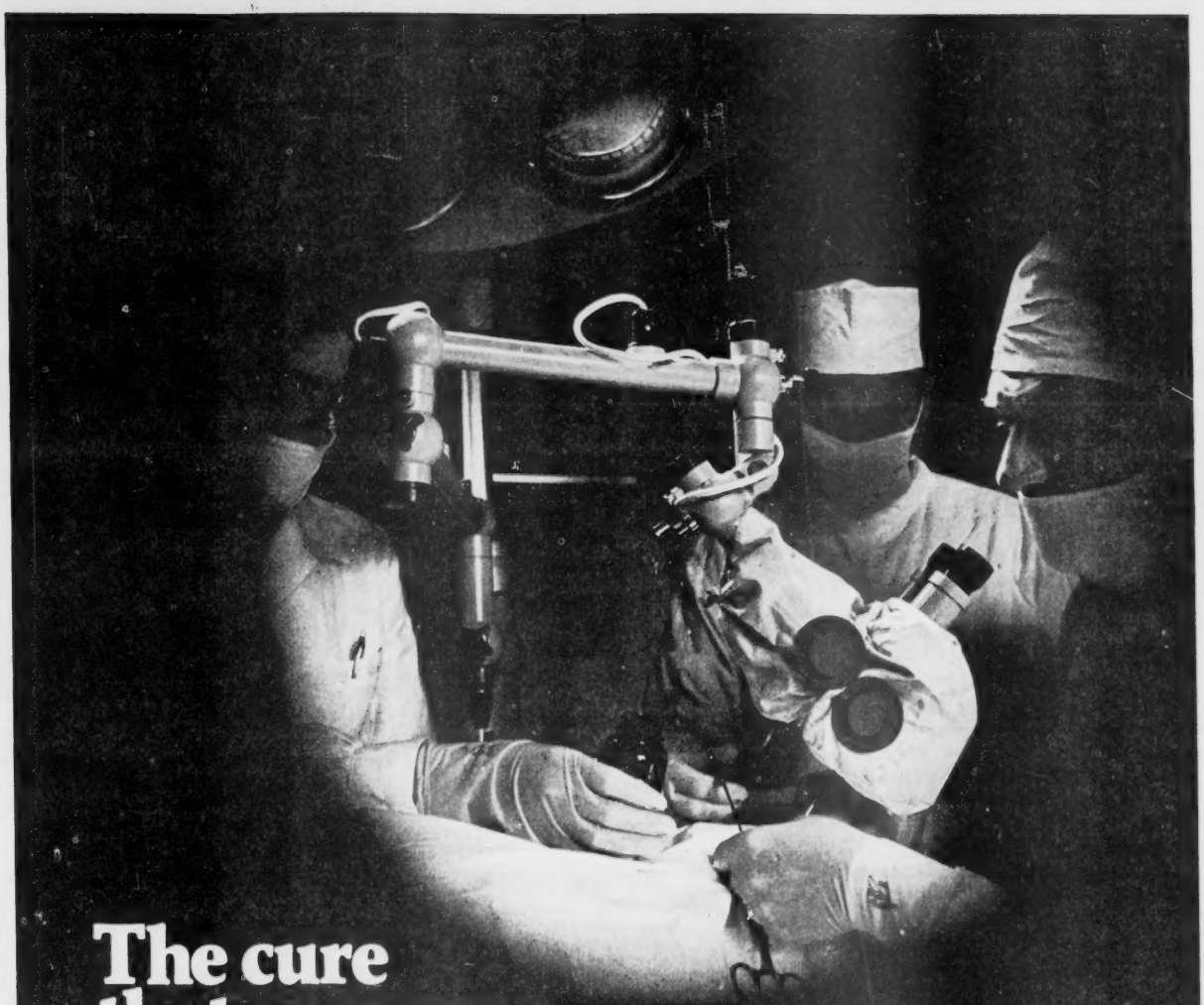
Further information can be obtained from the Courses Department, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, P.O. Box 433, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London, EC2P 2BJ.

Magnus field gets go-ahead

BP's plans for developing the Magnus field in the north sea, have been approved, Dr J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Energy, announced on 20 December. This field is the farthest north to be developed so far and lies in the deepest water – over 600 feet. Total investment will be about £1,250 million. Production should begin, from a steel platform, in 1983.

Lord Kearton re-appointed

Secretary of State for Energy Tony Benn has re-appointed Lord Kearton as chairman of the British National Oil Corporation for a further period of one year from 1 January. Lord Kearton, formerly chairman of Courtaulds, was appointed full-time chairman of BNOC on 1 January 1976.



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Official appointments

Industrial Development Advisory Board. Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Mr J. R. Ibbs to the Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Post Office Board. Mr Varley has also appointed Leonard A. Willett as a part-time member of the Post Office Board. Mr Willett was nominated by the Post Office Engineering Union as part of the two-year experiment in industrial democracy in the Post Office. The appointment will run until 31 December.

The following have accepted Mr Varley's invitation to serve for another year, until 31 December 1979, as part-time members of the Post Office Board: Derek Gladwin, Professor Michael Posner, Mrs J. E. Walsh, Peter Walters and Lord Winstanley.

Chairmanship of Post Office Users' Council for Northern Ireland. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has re-appointed James Grew as chairman of the Post Office Users' Council for Northern Ireland for a further term until 31 December 1981.

Mr Hattersley has also made the following appointments:

Electricity Consultative Council. Ms G. K. Stone, Mrs J. Buniak, Councillor W. Hillhouse, Mr V. Frank and Mr J. Murray as members of the London Electricity Consultative Council until 28 February 1981. Mrs M. Cooper as a member of the South Eastern Electricity Consultative Council until 30 June 1981.

Transport Users' Consultative Committee. Councillor Mrs J. White JP as a member of the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for the north west until 30 June 1981.

Domestic Coal Consumers' Council. Taher Nawaz, Max Winslow, Dr Peter Clarke, Michael Ward and Yvonne Neville as members of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council until 28 February 1981.

Consultants to advise on microelectronics

An item on page 611 of *Trade and Industry* of 22/29 December should have read that the Department of Industry intends to use SRI International, formerly the Stanford Research Institute of California, whose UK office is based in Croydon.

Government sales

17 January 1979 – Miscellaneous

Location:
Bristol Euro Crest Hotel, Filton Road, Hambrook, Bristol

Auctioneers:
Russell Baldwin and Bright (Dept L), 20 King Street, Hereford (0432 55441)

Stores lying at Hereford, Gloucester and other places, comprising Paxman generators and diesel engines, railway box van, fork lift trucks, cranes, aircraft and MT spares, electronic items, furniture, carpets, clothing and other textiles including blankets, linen sheets and upholstery material, and a large collection of miscellaneous stores.

24 January 1979 – Miscellaneous

Location:
Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers:
Harrison and Hetherington (Dept L), Borderway Mart, Rosehill, Carlisle (0228 26292)

Stores lying at Carlisle and elsewhere including clothing, webbing, photographic items, rack assemblies, aircraft wheels, aircraft and MT tyres, steel tubing, bars and sheets, furniture, machine and hand tools, instruments, periscopic sextants, clocks, watches, Bedford trucks, Austin chassis cabs, Scammel trailers, fork lift trucks, Austin and Ford saloons and other items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the auctioneer from two before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p.

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New publications

Melodrama in the carpet business

'How not to run a business' would seem to be the obvious subtitle for an unusual account of a less than successful year in the life of a carpet manufacturing subsidiary of a sizeable international firm. In 'The carpetmakers', Roger Jones and Chris Lakin have chosen to illustrate the problems which may arise when management becomes divorced from the realities of the factory floor, by fictionalising the sequence of events which occurred during the term of one managing director.

The resulting tale of woe which stems from excessive attention to the intricacies of administration and the substitution of techniques such as management accounting for common sense, together with a breakdown of communication between staff levels, rivals the plot of an average novel for melodrama and intrigue.

The authors attempt to rationalise the situation by introducing the theory of 'four orders of administration' the first of which relates to primary processes while the remaining three each represent one step further away from reality. Career managers should find some lessons to be learned in this very readable book. You have been warned!

The carpetmakers, by Roger Jones and Chris Lakin. McGraw-Hill Book Co (UK) Ltd, 1978. 188 pages. £4.95 (ISBN 0 07 084518 2).

Problems of large computer networks

We live now in an age of instant on-line information, but for those involved with the planning and implementation of large-scale computer networks, problems arise when data transmission between all the different elements needs to be linked. With the rise of international systems such as Euronet, 'packet switching' (collecting data together in chunks each with its own address label) has become an essential part of distributed computing systems.

The National Computing Centre has already produced some important publications in this field and now A. J. Swan's 'Data communications protocols' sets out to introduce network planners and students of computer science to the details of these mechanisms. The book traces the development of increasingly complex systems and data transmission problems caused by the incompatibility of hardware and software. The author's interest is nevertheless not so much in the details of individual protocols as in their characteristics and limitations, with particular reference in later chapters to international standardisation.

His conclusion – 'with networks, compatibility will pay off' – underlines the theme that network architecture is more important than data transmission techniques. For the computer specialist who expects to learn the details of protocol construction, Swan's survey will prove rather elementary, but there is still much of value to the general planner who seeks a background knowledge of the headaches that the big and beautiful network philosophy creates for the end user.

Data communications protocols, by A. J. Swan. National Computing Centre, 1978. 155 pages; paperback £9.00 (ISBN 0 85012 203 1).

Commodity markets analysed

In contrast to the prominence given to attempts to restore stability to the system of currency exchange rates – most recently the European monetary system – relatively little attention has been focused on the revision of certain aspects of that other pillar of the post-war international system of trade and payments, the general agreement on tariffs and trade. While the problems do not solely involve a conflict between developed and developing countries, an important aspect is the concern on the part of the latter for revision to lead to a 'new international economic order'. The issue was examined in a recent Trade Policy Research Centre study, one of a series that will review issues arising from these proposals – in this case, those concerning the integrated programme for commodities.

The authors stress the need to go beyond symptoms to the underlying causes. They find the competitive economic model generally used for analysis to be severely limited as a representation of many commodity markets. Their conclusion regarding the present contribution of economic analysis is pessimistic and the report calls for a more detailed and pragmatic approach to commodity policy issues. However the questioning of the traditional presumption that commodity stabilisation consumers, and the suggestion that price indexation is more feasible than frequently thought, are contributions of a more positive nature to the debate currently being resumed at Unctad and to the wider discussions on international trade at Geneva.

Analysis of commodity markets for policy purposes, by Stuart Harris, Mark Salmon and Ben Smith. Trade Policy Research Centre, 1 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DE, 1978. 88 pages; paperback £3.00 (plus 25p postage and packing) (ISBN 0 900842 42 3).

Setting up overseas

Setting up a production subsidiary is always something of a risk, especially when a company has an overseas venture in mind. The subject is usefully covered in a new book, 'Going international'.

Examining the situation from the viewpoint of the smaller company, the authors interviewed decision-makers in 43 companies which had set up overseas operations. The companies involved ranged from those, at one extreme, who had closed their overseas operations, to at the other, those who were successful abroad.

Adopting the step-by-step approach of analysing the establishment and operation of an overseas subsidiary, the authors outline the various stages in preliminary planning, investing and controlling. A very useful feature of the book is the inclusion of various examples strategically placed in the text to illustrate salient points. This helps the reader to follow the effects of wrong decisions as well as correct ones.

Two helpful appendices deal with the various regulations, policies and inducements of overseas countries, and UK exchange control policy. The questionnaire used as part of the authors' research is also reproduced.

For managers of smaller companies who are planning to expand their future operations into the overseas markets, this is a very useful source of reference.

Going international: the experience of smaller companies overseas, by Gerald D. Newbould, Peter J. Buckley and Jane Thurwell. Associated Business Press, 1978. viii, 247 pages. £10.00 (ISBN 0 85227 205 7).

Selection of publications for review on this page does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, nor do the opinions expressed. Inquiries about this page and submissions for review should be sent to *Trade and Industry*, New Publications Page, LG17A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4267.

Investing in Britain

Trade and Industry's review of new UK-based investment – in buildings, plant and equipment – by British and overseas companies will be published next week.

News for inclusion in the feature should be addressed to: The Editor, (Investing in Britain), Trade and Industry, Eighth Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Advertisers who wish to be associated with this feature should contact Terry Day on 01-242 9478 (or in the North, Alan Loftus on 061-766 2191).

Technology news

Young engineers of ability and inventiveness

Simon West of Burford School, Oxfordshire, and Christopher Morgan of South Park Sixth Form College, Normanby, Cleveland, are the national individual winners of the 'Young Engineer for Britain 78' competition. They were presented with their prizes by Sir Monty Finniston at the national final held on 19 and 20 December at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Simon West's award winning project in the 16 to 17 age group was a series of animated road signs, designed to attract more attention than conventional signs, and save lives. He was awarded a trophy and won a three to four week visit to Canada with expenses paid by Albright and Wilson Ltd and £100 from Cadbury Schweppes Charitable Trust.

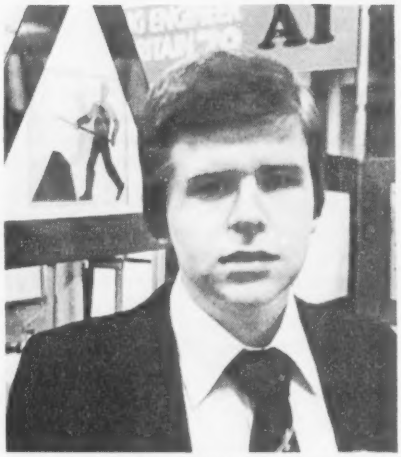
Christopher Morgan in the older age group (18 to 19 years) shares success with a vertical axis windmill – a device to collect energy from the wind, providing a direct and cheap source of heat. Apart from being awarded the trophy, Christopher received a £1,000 travel bursary from SPL International Ltd and a further trophy and £100 from the Post Office.

National final group winners are Richard Fletcher, Nicholas Edwards, James Watson and Mathew Wilkes from Shrewsbury school, Shropshire, who together designed and built a car for invalids allowing wheelchair users to enter and drive away the car while remaining in their wheelchairs. In the older age group Duncan Grant and Peter Jackson from Longcroft school, Beverley, reached their award by designing and building an inexpensive cross-fade device for slide projectors.

The Shrewsbury school quartet (16 to 17 age group) were awarded a trophy and will be going to the Paris air show with all expenses paid by British Aerospace, will visit the research station at the Post Office tower, London, and received Post Office trophies and £250 from the Electricity Council. A trip to Holland with expenses paid by Imperial Chemical Industries and Unilever is in store for the pair in the older age group from Longcroft school, who also received a trophy and £250 from Du Pont (UK) Ltd.

Presenting the prizes, Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the committee of inquiry into the engineering profession, said, 'the competition affords an opportunity to young people to demonstrate to a wide audience that Britain can sustain its greatness through the ability of its up and coming generation to design and develop a project and to present it with clarity and imagination'.

The 'Young Engineer for Britain 78' competition has been organised by the Department of Industry's project – engineers and technologists for tomorrow (Pett), to encour-



Simon West, aged 17, who won his award with road sign pictures that 'move' as motorists approach them. Narrow alternate strips of two drawings, one of a workman standing and the other of him bending, are placed behind a series of strip plastic lenses. Angular movement of the viewer relative to the sign causes him to see first one and then the other picture. The signs have been tested on roads in Oxfordshire and Simon has been approached by several firms interested in producing them.

Christopher Morgan, aged 18, produced a vertical axis windmill to win his award. His windmill, an improvement on conventional windmills, does not need to be turned into the wind. It has a direct drive to the generator down the centre of the tower, giving greater than usual efficiency up to 250 rpm. Christopher intends to study aeronautical engineering at a university later this year.

A car into which a disabled person can wheel his chair and then drive away without the need to transfer to a conventional car seat was the entry by a Shrewsbury school team. A second wheelchair can be accommodated as well as four able bodied people. Entry is via side or rear ramps. Richard Fletcher, Nicholas Edwards, James Watson and Matthew Wilkes developed and built the car in response to a request by the Midland Disabled Drivers' Club. Using a conventional BL Cars' automatic power unit, the vehicle features conventional and disabled driving controls, electric doors and ramps, and a hydraulic jacking system to permit a wheel to be changed from a wheel chair.

Sophisticated twin-fade slide projector systems are normally very expensive, but Duncan Grant and Peter Jackson, of Longcroft school, Beverley, have devised a system which they estimate would cost commercially only a quarter of present prices. The slide projectors need not be identical provided they have the same focal length lenses and possess a remote control facility.

age young people to demonstrate their engineering ability and inventiveness and to focus attention on the talent of our up and coming engineers of the future. Sponsorship of the competition by industry-provided trophies, prizes and job opportunities from a total of 30 companies, public corporations and an educational institute.

Pett seeks to bring the challenges and opportunities of industry to the attention of careers teachers and students. Through its magazine *Project*, teaching aids, films and collaboration with likeminded organisations, it provides helpful information on entry to the technological professions and gives ideas for teaching scientific subjects. By these means it seeks to encourage more students to consider a career in manufacturing industry.

Further support from industry is being sought for the 1979 competition. With the regional finals being planned for June/July and the national finals in September, this year's competition is being extended to include a 14 to 15 age group in addition to the two existing 16 to 17 and 18 to 19 age groups.

Further information about the 'Young Engineer for Britain 79' competition is available from Pett, Department of Industry, Room 314, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

Community fusion energy programme centres on Culham

The joint European torus (JET), an experimental machine to be built at Britain's Culham laboratory, is the central feature of a proposed European communities programme for work on controlled nuclear fusion over the next five years. Proposed by energy commissioner, Guido Brunner, the programme has been presented by the Commission of the European Communities for decision by the council of ministers and the European parliament.

Covering the period 1979-83, the programme, excluding JET, is estimated to cost 736 million European units of account (Eua) (about £500 million). The construction of JET, in which the community is taking an 80 per cent share, is expected to cost 184.6 million Eua (about £125 million).

Objective

The common objective of the 1979–83 fusion programme as a whole, is to demonstrate the feasibility of controlled nuclear fusion at the experimental level. The ultimate aim of nuclear fusion research is the economic generation of energy by controlled fusion of light atomic nuclei. If this goal is achieved, nuclear fusion can make an important contribution to energy supplies as an alternative energy source that is largely independent of raw materials and relatively harmless to the environment.

JET joint undertaking

The central feature of the new 1979-83 programme is JET, a large Tokamak machine, which the council of the European communities decided in May 1978 to construct. It is being erected at the Culham laboratory of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority by the JET joint undertaking with the participation of all the member states, Sweden and, shortly, Switzerland. Up to now, contracts for about 70 per cent of the hardware for the machine have been awarded to industry. The foundation stone of the building at Culham is to be laid in February 1979. The construction and assembly of the machine is expected to start in 1981 and to be completed not later than the beginning of 1983, when the experiments will then begin.

Apart from JET, extensive work in the fusion sector will be carried out in the national organizations associated with the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). This research is part of the community's fusion programme, which will embrace all nuclear fusion activities in the community member states, in Sweden and, before long, in Switzerland.

High capacity heating systems

It is intended that the community will contribute 208 million Eua to the financing of these costs. In all, about 3000 persons are currently working on the fusion programme (not counting JET), including 835 scientists. The research in the associated laboratories is focused on the Tokamak machines and the development of high-capacity heating systems, which are required for additional heating of the plasma. The research in the field of fusion technology, in which the joint research centre at Ispra in northern Italy is also involved, is to be boosted considerably in the years ahead notably in the field of materials, supraconduction, the handling of tritium, remote control and system studies.

Also to be investigated is the extent to which other magnetic confinement systems, such as Stellarator and reversed-field pinch, are a real alternative to the Tokamaks.

Less importance is accorded, however, to research in the field of inertial confinement employing laser fusion.

Nuclear fusion research is in progress throughout the world. In the Tokamak field, the European programme is comparable to the programmes in the United States, the USSR and Japan. The fruitful cooperation that has evolved between these programmes has lately been given new impetus. The programme proposed by the commission will ensure that the community remains a valid partner in this worldwide cooperation.

Computer-controlled exchange gives better telex service

Extra facilities for telex users and greater service reliability are offered by Britain's first computer-controlled and all-electronic telex exchange. It has been brought successfully into service at St Botolph's House in London by the Post Office to handle autotelex calls between the UK and more than 100 other countries.

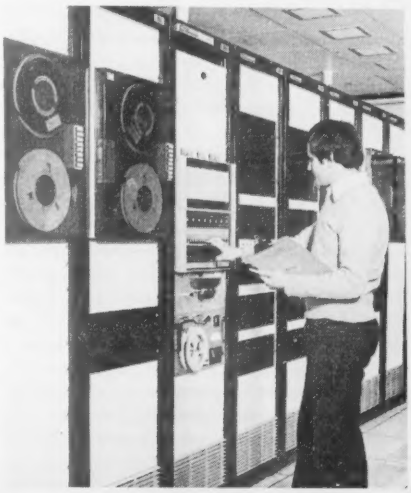
Supplied by Plessey Controls Ltd, the 4660/70 system becomes the third gateway exchange in the UK network. It joins the Post Office's two existing electro-mechanical exchanges. It will provide, eventually, more than 7000 extra connections to Europe and beyond to keep pace with the massive growth of telex calls into and out of Britain. At present these calls are growing each year at the rate of 10 per cent to Europe and 15 per cent beyond Europe.

Autotelex – direct automatic access – enables users to set up international telex calls direct without the help of an exchange operator. It is available to telex users in 116 countries and 97 per cent of all international telex calls are set up automatically.

With stored program control, the 4660 exchange will offer extra facilities to Britain's telex users. Later this year, the Post Office plans to bring in automatic multi-address and re-try facilities.

With multi-address, the exchange automatically transmits the same message to more

Post Office engineer John Cox carrying out a check on the twin processors which, operating under stored program control, are the heart of the 4660 telex exchange.



than one telex customer. The message is held in a temporary store in the exchange until the sender has transmitted the telex numbers of all the destinations. After the caller clears down, the exchange calls up these numbers automatically and sends the messages to each in turn. This service will be available initially only for calls to other UK customers; its extension to overseas customers will be added during the next few years.

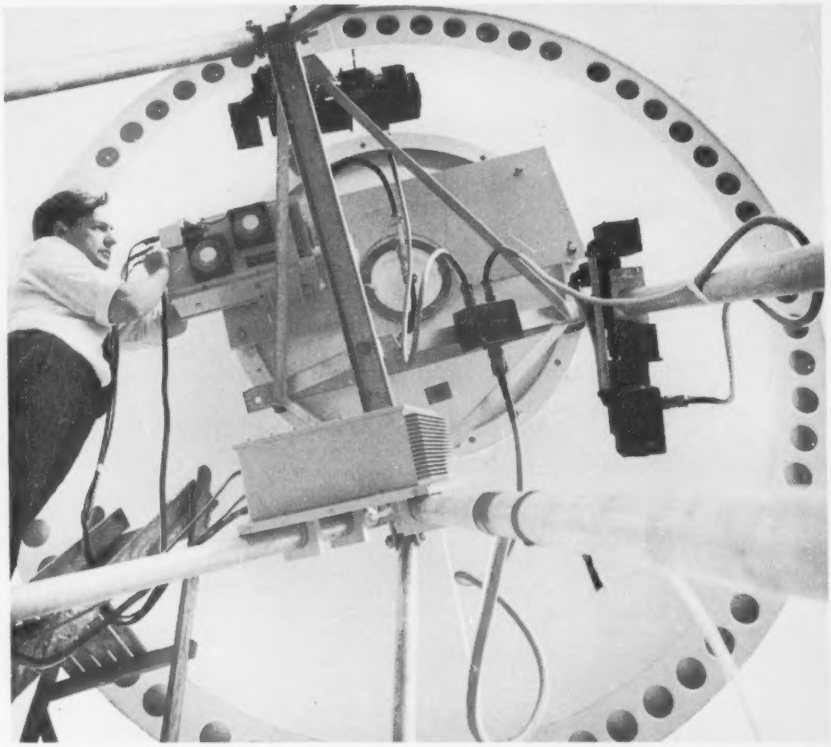
The 're-try' facility will be used to minimise the effect of congestion on international lines at peak periods. The exchange will automatically make several attempts to set up the call while the caller waits, and without his having to re-dial.

For the longer term, the system is also capable of transmitting messages at higher rates – up to six times the standard 50-baud telex rate now used. And it will also be capable of providing recorded information to callers – for example, to explain that circuits to a particular country are temporarily unavailable.

The unit maintains a continuous record of information on calls it handles, for accounting purposes and traffic analysis. At regular intervals it produces figures of calls handled and other statistics, to provide a check of exchange performance. And it also keeps a continuous check on its operation, to provide immediate indication of fault detection.

A second Plessey 4660 has been ordered by the Post Office for operation in 1981. This later version, the 4660/90 is a multi-processor unit, combining distributed switching with centralised control, accounting and other services – notably store and forward, operator assistance and exchange supervision. Providing extra telex links to 170 countries, the 4660/90 will provide a further 37 per cent increase in Britain's overseas telex switching capacity.

Rooftop aerial receives tv pictures from Italy



Portable enough to be positioned on a rooftop is one of the features of this 'receive-only' satellite ground station recently introduced by Ferranti Electronics Ltd of Stockport. This view of the rear of the antenna shows the low-noise down converter and its associated power supply. The result of a jointly funded space technology programme between the manufacturer and the Department of Industry, it has already successfully received live colour tv pictures from Italy via the orbital test satellite (OTS).

NPL colour standards used at National Gallery

Colour techniques in 'old masters' paintings at the National Gallery are being monitored on a systematic and long-term basis by means of a process developed jointly by the British Ceramic Association and the Department of Industry's National Physical Laboratory (NPL).

This is one of the most intriguing uses of the ceramic colour standards, developed to fulfil a need for stable and accurate standards by the ceramic process industries. In eight years these have become the most widely used traceable reflection colour standards in the world. Almost 60 sets of National Physical Laboratory calibrated ceramic colour standards are in use in 21 countries and about 800 sets are in use with derived calibrations.

As was intended most of these standards are in use in the textiles, plastics, paint, paper, packaging, printing and photographic industries. The use being made of them at the National Gallery is unusual but, bearing in mind the value of an art gallery's stock and the fugitive nature of the pigment and media used, conservation and restoration become vital areas of activity well worth scientific investment.

The technique adopted in this colour monitoring work is reflection spectrophotometry backed up by computation of tristimulus colour specification, a task made trickier because of the need to avoid unnecessary irradiation of the area tested (which could cause additional colour changes), to avoid touching the surface, and to record photographically the area measured.

A special instrument was designed for the purpose by Professor W. D. Wright and completed by Dr M. P. Wassall, both of Imperial College. This uses a fibre-optics flexible light guide to couple the measuring head to the main optics of double-monochromator and detector system, mounted on a bench.

The instrument readings are standardised by means of an NPL-calibrated opal glass white standard, and the performance is checked regularly with a set of ceramic colour standards. The main programme of work involves measuring certain positions on a number of paintings every five years to determine not only how much the colours are changing under the carefully controlled conditions in a gallery, but also to determine by special analysis which components are changing.

There are also other related uses of this technique of reflection spectrophotometry. It can identify in a non-destructive way which pigments lie beneath varnish or transluscent paint layers. This is invaluable to the restorer when the ravages of time or of vandals have to be made good. It can help to determine the history of certain paintings where work has been added later by another hand. The usage of different pigments and media by particular artists in particular periods of history is often not that well documented. Thus any information from this technique or microchemical or microscopic examination is very valuable in building up a store of knowledge on which to draw when an unknown picture is examined.

NMI reports on a broad range of activities

Activities over a broad spectrum are presented in the first report of the Department of Industry's National Maritime Institute. These have not been confined solely to the maritime field but have ranged into areas of civil engineering involving aerodynamics and hydrodynamics.

The special kinds of expertise possessed by the institute have enabled it to make a contribution to a variety of national and international developments. Among these are the dramatic growth and importance of offshore oilfields in the North Sea and the recently highlighted hazards of very large vessels carrying dangerous cargoes.

The report is available free of charge from the Library, National Maritime Institute, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 0LQ.

New products

Thickness variation of hot strip measured instantaneously

Gloucester based Daystrom Ltd's new profile gauge is claimed to be the first x-ray gauge to give instantaneous readings of hot metal strip thickness variations across the width of the strip, as it is being rolled. It is expected to lead to more precise control of quality during the hot rolling stages of metal manufacture. Conventional x-ray and other thickness measuring systems normally monitor metal thickness only along a centre line of the strip.

The profile gauge has been developed from Daystrom's existing range of x-ray thickness gauges over the past two years, in response to the growing demand for more precisely rolled metal strip, free from stresses. As with normal x-ray thickness gauges, the new gauge is a non-contact measuring system, depending for its action on the fact that a particular metal absorbs x-rays according to its thickness.

In the profile gauge, an x-ray source producing two beams of x-radiation is positioned over the hot strip, giving a narrow curtain of x-rays which illuminates the entire width of the strip. Under the strip, an array of detectors is used to measure the attenuated radiation. The two x-ray tubes are pulsed in antiphase so that where overlapping occurs, in the centre of the strip, discrimination is possible.

Microcomputer controlled signal processing compares the signal level of each channel with the value stored during calibration, and from this computes a centre-referenced figure for the deviation of the metal thickness at that point from the thickness at the centre of the strip. This information is stored in a random access memory and converted to analogue form for display on a visual display unit in the form of a bar histogram. Measurements can be taken at intervals of between 50 ms and 1 s, according to preset controls.

As well as the visual display of strip profile, print-out versions are available, and the whole system can be interfaced to spray control equipment, or as a part of the mill control system.

The first of the Daystrom profile gauges is currently being evaluated by the British Steel Corporation, at Port Talbot hot steel rolling mill.

Further information: circle 267

Container handler is self-contained

All that is needed to transfer 20 to 40 tonne ISO containers to and from vehicle decks is fitted neatly into the dimensions of a 20 ft container to form Modular Distribution Systems Ltd's new container handling service module. This self-contained module, operating completely independently of outside power sources, handles any type, length and weight of ISO container, also accommodating height variations from 8 ft to 9 ft 6 in. The system makes vehicle/ground/vehicle transfers of maximum-payload containers as simple as handling 2-tonne pallet loads, with the added protection of comprehensive fail-safe and warning systems.

The 'containerised container handler' transfers itself to the deck of any platform truck, skeletal or articulated trailer for unrestricted highway travel, or it can be transported by rail or ship. It incorporates a centrally mounted telescopic crane with motor unit, a diesel generator, control cabinet and frames to support four independent, 20 or 40 tonne, electro-hydraulic MDS transfer posts. No special tools are required for servicing.

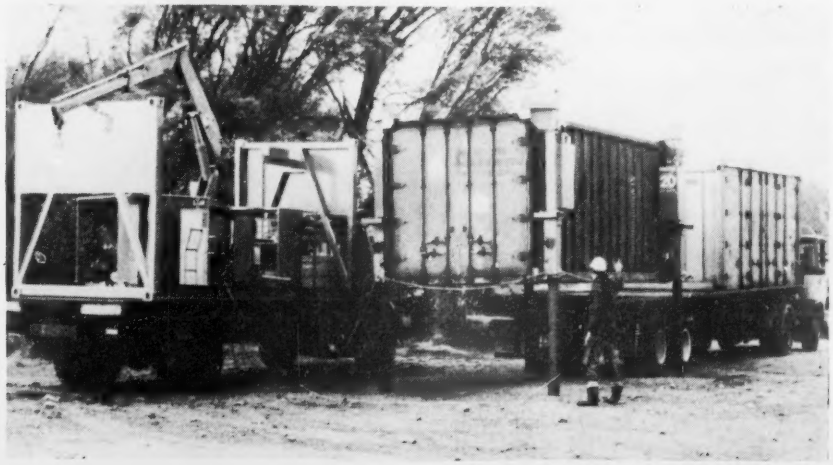
The module is transported into position alongside the container to be tranferred. Its telescopic crane lifts each transfer post in turn, and swings it out so that it can be interconnected with the container's top and bottom corner castings. Locking them in position integrates their structural strength with that of the container, and provides for lifting by the preferred horizontal faces of the top corner castings. As each transfer post has its own electro-hydraulic power pack, plug-in electrical cables are all that are needed to link the four posts to the control cabinet, to which power is supplied by the system's generator or by site mains. Push-button control of lift/lower movements is from a hand-held 24 volt dc console on a 16 ft wander lead, which assures the operator of all-round visibility.

To off-load a container, it is released and lifted clear of the deck, so the transit vehicle can be driven away immediately. The container is then lowered to the ground in a fully controlled level movement. An out-going container is raised high enough to enable the collection vehicle to be reversed beneath it, then 'steered' down on to the deck-mounted twistlocks – even if initially these are up to 6 in out of alignment. Either way, the total time required for a transfer operation averages 15 minutes. This enables unskilled operatives to carry out up to 14 complete vehicle-to-ground-to-vehicle container turnrounds in a seven-hour shift.

The moment power is switched on, flashing lights on each transfer post warn everyone in the area. Interlocks ensure that none of the posts' motors can be even started unless all twistlocks are correctly engaged in the container's corner castings. During operation, power is cut out instantly in the event of any malfunction and the load is simultaneously locked at whatever height it may be from the ground.

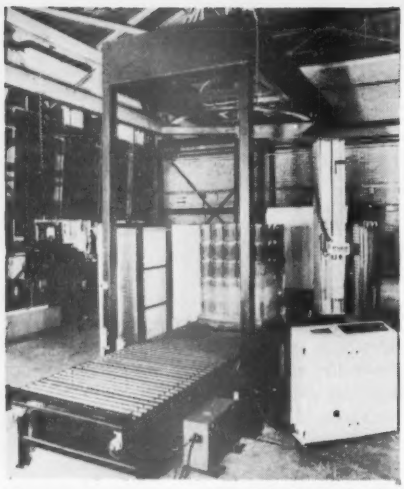
Further information: circle 268

Guided and stabilised transfer posts of the MDS module raise the container free of the transit vehicle. The container is then lowered to the ground.



Stationary pallet loads stretch wrapped

Timperley Engineering Ltd's new S series automatic stretch wrapper is designed for continuous pallet wrapping operation, processing up to 30 loads an hour. Pallets remain stationary throughout the wrapping cycle, film being wound round the pallet from a rotating column. Photo-electrics control and monitor



Automatic stretch wrapping of stationary load.

the flow of pallets through the machine and also sense load heights so that loads of differing heights and dimensions can be wrapped continuously and without interruption.

The S series wrapper offers an alternative to fully automatic shrink packaging lines and provides economies in energy and material. It will be of special interest to brewers, bottlers, canners and chemical and fertiliser manufacturers and other bulk processors.

Film is automatically positioned on to the pallet at the start of each wrapping cycle and when the cycle is complete the film is automatically cut and the film tail smoothed on to the wrapped load. An electro-magnetic brake ensures constant tension throughout each wrap and automatic shut down occurs should the film break or when the reel of film is used up, though this latter event is pre-signalled.

The wrapper applies a spiral, cross bias wrap, using 51 cm wide diameter pe or pvc cling films. It is designed to wrap pallets up to 1.83 m high (their weight being governed by the conveyor) with an overlap which can be varied from 20 to 100 per cent. The conveyor section is divided into three to enable the flow of pallets to be controlled and comprises an input section feeding the pallets on to the machine, a wrapping section and an output section feeding the wrapped pallets away from the machine.

A series of photo-electric controls check that the wrapping section is free and allow the infeed conveyor to deliver only one pallet at a time on to the wrapping section. They then further check that both exit and entry are clear and the column commences to rotate, completing a pre-determined number of base wraps round the pallet before the film carriage commences to rise up the column. It does this at a pre-set speed to give the overlap required.

When the film carriage reaches the top of the load, the column continues to revolve until the pre-determined number of top wraps are complete. The carriage then commences to descend again at the set speed, thus effecting a cross wrap. When the bottom of the pallet is reached, the column continues revolving to effect the required number of base wraps. During the last revolution the clamping/cutting device comes into operation, cutting the film free from the pallet while the tail of the film from the reel is held ready for the next pallet.

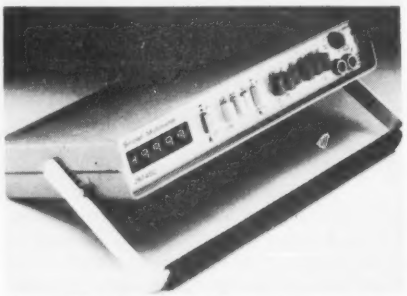
Further information: circle 269

Laboratory multimeters at low cost

Laboratory quality multimeters announced by Sinclair Radionics Ltd are designed for the most demanding measurement applications. They complement two existing low cost meters introduced within the last 12 months and, according to the company, are now available in the UK for substantially less cost than competitive products.

The DM 450 is a 4½ digit, full five function multimeter. It has a basic accuracy of 0.05 per cent of reading achieved by a high stability integrating conversion technique. The 3½ digit DM 350 has a basic accuracy of 0.1 per cent of reading and a total of 34 ranges.

Resolution on both units is down to 100 μV, 1 nA and 100 mΩ and a current up to 10 amps can be handled as well as resistance to 20 mΩ. The DM 350 and DM 450, which incorporate all solid state components and are fully protected against overload, feature forward facing, high brightness 8 mm light emitting diode (LED) displays of ultra wide viewing angle with automatic polarity and out-of-range indication.



Housed in a ABS case of rugged construction, Sinclair's new multimeters measure only 255 × 150 × 42 mm.

Power is from four C size cells and an optional ac adaptor is available where continuous use is required. Additional accessories include a rechargeable battery pack, 30 kV high voltage probe and eveready carrying case with neck strap, which enables the instruments to be used with both hands free.

Further information: circle 270

Updated answering machine can 'sell' products

Ansafone Ltd's 6A telephone answering machine offers up-dated electronics and increased versatility in operation at the same price as its forerunner, the mark 6. Variable opening-announcement time, from 30 seconds to 3 minutes, is a feature which enables product or any other information to be offered to the caller.

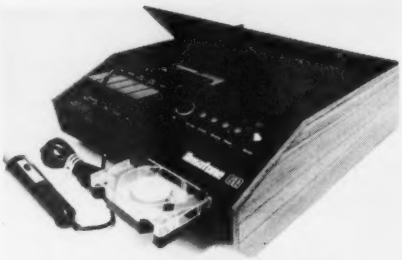
Opening announcements are recorded on easy-to-handle cartridges. The 1, 2 and 3 minute cartridges are suitable for broadcasting product or service information at any time of the day or night. A library of pre-recorded announcements can be compiled to meet different requirements or a single cartridge can be repeatedly over-recorded with the microphone supplied with the machine.

The Ansafone 6A provides a hand-on-facility so that users can speak 'live' to a caller and then hand the caller over to the machine to record additional information. In-coming telephone messages are recorded on C60 or C90 cassettes giving 30 and 45 minutes recording duration respectively. The caller can speak for as long as is required within the duration of the remaining tape length.

Further information: circle 271

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

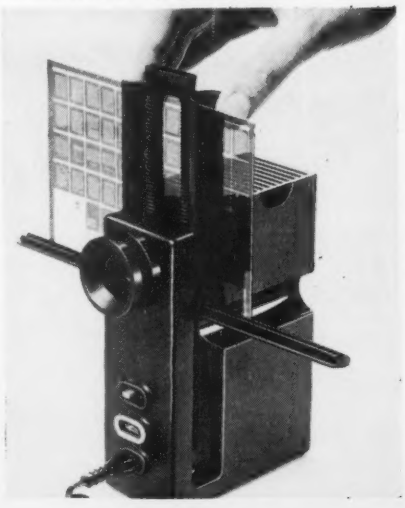


Exchangeable opening announcement cartridges are easily loaded at the front of the Ansafone 6A.

Compact portable fiche projector

A portable fiche projector claimed to be the most compact of its kind in the world has been announced by Microscot Ltd. Named the 'Fichette', the projector, which is a development from a previous model, exploits the full potential of microfilm and brings the advantages of roll film to those of microfiche, combining them in a novel cassette. The main features of the projector are: positive fiche location by means of retractible base; simple index system; fold-away screen; and shoulder-hung battery pack facility.

Further information: circle 272



European community news

Money market admission scheme modified

After talks with the competition services of the European commission, the Bank of England has modified the system for admission of broking houses to both the foreign exchange and the currency deposit market. It is also introducing a new structure for commission rates which will be charged in both.

The admission qualifications came in late December, and the new commission rates on 2 January.

This follows a complaint by Sarabex Ltd, a foreign exchange and currency deposit broker dealing in non-scheduled currencies in the London foreign exchange market, which wishes to trade in scheduled currencies. The European commission therefore inquired about the compatibility of the conditions of entry into the London foreign exchange broking with the provisions of articles 85 and 86 of the EEC treaty.

Under the modified system, the Bank of England will grant recognition to broking houses ('recognised brokers') which wish to trade in the market for 'scheduled' currencies. Banks, which are themselves authorised and subject to the control of the Bank of England, may deal only with such recognised brokers.

There are certain objective criteria which both the applicant firms, and those employed to conduct actual trading, must meet before recognition.

Recognition itself will entail an application for membership of the Foreign Exchange and Currency Deposit Brokers' Association (FECDBA), which organisation will, among other things, supervise the day to day conduct of the recognised brokers.

The treasury, acting through the Bank of England, will keep the broking firms trading on this market under constant review. As a distinct but related matter, the rules and regulations of the FECDBA will come under the scrutiny of the European commission's directorate general for competition.

If an application for recognition is refused by the bank, there will be a right of appeal by the firm involved to the chairman of the city panel on mergers and takeovers. Where existing broking houses, who are now members of the FECDBA, are concerned, they will be treated as having been granted recognition and will be allowed a period of six months to comply with the criteria now being required of all broking houses and their brokers other than as to sponsorship.

The former commission rates will in general become the maximum rate. The new structure, by having both a maximum and minimum rate for dealings in each currency, will provide the possibility for competition between broking firms so benefiting those engaged in actual currency transactions. The rates are subject to review.

The commission is satisfied that the modifications proposed by the Bank of England comply with the provisions of community law.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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Rooftop aerial receives tv pictures from Italy 12

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EIB loans UK £40m for industry and energy projects

New loans totalling £40 million for industrial and energy projects in the United Kingdom have been made by the European Investment bank.

A loan of £25 million has been made to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for 20 years at an interest rate of 10.95 per cent for the construction of the 1320 MW power station at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. In 1974 the EIB provided a loan of £10.4 million for an earlier stage of construction.

This power station is an important factor in development of the Highlands and Grampian regions, where electricity consumption is forecast to rise with the growth in industrial and other activities, linked, for a large part, to exploitation of North Sea oil and gas.

The plant was designed originally to operate on fuel-oil but is being modified to enable it also to burn gas condensates (ethane/propane/butane) by-products from North Sea fields, for which, at present, there are no other economically viable uses in the area.

Difficulties in finding outlets for these condensates might otherwise have delayed production from certain fields or led to flaring of gas, wasting an energy resource.

A sum of £5 million has been lent to UKF Fertilisers for 10 years at 8.35 per cent for expansion of its work at Ince, Cheshire (part of the Merseyside special development area). Additional units for the production of nitric acid and ammonium nitrate, due for completion in the second half of 1980, should give rise to an extra 100 jobs.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) has been loaned £5 million for eight years at 7.9 per cent to reorganise and modernise an industrial complex at Shieldhall, Glasgow. The project mostly concerns new plant for production and bottling of non-alcoholic drinks; nearly 700 jobs should be safeguarded and about 60 extra jobs created. The alternative to this investment would have been to close down, because the existing equipment was obsolete.

British Nuclear Fuels receives £5 million to finance part of its share in the Urenco gas centrifuge uranium enrichment plant being built at Capenhurst, Cheshire; the loan is for 15 years at 10.10 per cent. The project is being carried out by Urenco (UK), of which 75 per cent of the capital is held by British Nuclear Fuels; the remainder is held in equal shares of Uran–Isotopentrennungsgesellschaft mbH (Uranit) and Ultra Centrifuge Nederland NV (UCN), representing, respectively, German and Dutch interests.

The plant's annual production should be equivalent to fuelling for one year four nuclear power stations of 1000 MW output will help to develop uranium enrichment capacity within the community to cover a substantial and growing proportion of Europe's needs from the beginning of the 1980s.

No agreement on Ecu-based agriculture prices

Agriculture ministers have not been able to agree on commission proposals for basing common prices on the new European currency unit (Ecu). The commission had also proposed that monetary compensatory amounts should be calculated on the Ecu.

On his return to London from the 18 to 20 December council. agriculture minister John Silkin said agreement had not been reached on these proposals because France had insisted on linking them with measures to prevent the development, on a lasting basis, of new or increased monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs).

The aims of the commission's proposals

were to apply the European monetary system (EMS) to the common agricultural policy, and that the changeover should not in itself lead to changes in prices in national currencies, or in the levels and distribution of MCAs – and therefore in the levels, at market exchange rates, of common prices as had been decided by the European council.

The French government had also entered a general reserve in the economic and finance council on 18 December to the introduction of the Ecu under the EMS on 1 January. The agriculture council accordingly had agreed that, if this reserve were withdrawn, the commission should continue to apply existing regulations for the calculation of MCAs, up to the date of the next agriculture council on 15 January, but should interpret these in the light of the European council's decision, Mr Silkin said.

MCAs in the first week of January were expected to be based on exchange rates and the monetary system applicable at the end of December. A decision on whether the level of MCAs should subsequently be changed would be taken according to the development of market exchange rates and other factors. The council had agreed also that the existing arrangement under which UK MCAs were paid in the exporting country should be extended for a further year.

This year's allocation of the tariff quotas for frozen beef and veal in 1979 was to be maintained and the estimate of imports in 1979 of beef for manufacturing under the balance sheet arrangements to be increased to 60 000 tonnes.

Mr Silkin said the council had discussed a commission proposal for an increase in the sluicegate price for pig carcasses on 1 February. He had made it clear that the UK could not accept this proposal until coefficients used for calculating MCAs on cuts of pig carcasses and pigmeat products had been satisfactorily revised. The commission had now proposed revised coefficients and these would be considered again by the management committee in January.

There had also been further discussion of the commission's proposals for changes in the community wine regime. Progress had been made on a number of points concerning the support arrangements. The council would be returning to this subject, together with the structural measures which have been linked to the wine proposals, in the new year.

Decision sought on state aids for steel by April

A decision on fresh commission proposals for a community decision on state aids for steel will be taken by 1 April.

This follows the foreign affairs council in Brussels on 18 and 19 December at which the UK and Italy were unable to accept the proposed draft, and other member states also sought amendments. The council, however, adopted a resolution laying down general principles for specific state aids for steel.

Over the past year, the commission has been seeking the agreement of all member states to a draft community decision covering government aid for the steel industry.

The proposed decision would have effectively given the commission powers to regulate advances of working capital to the British Steel Corporation (BSC), investment by the corporation, and the granting of regional assistance (including regional development grants) to any UK steel undertaking.

The government has set out its plans for the restructuring of BSC in the white paper, 'British Steel Corporation: the road to viability' (Cmnd 7419), on which considerable progress has been made. Intervention by the commission in the close relationship between government and state-owned steel undertakings would be liable to interfere with the restructuring process. And the UK also regarded the decision as open to legal objections because it would alter the balance of powers between the institutions of the community and the member states; a change which should only be brought about by amendment of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty.

Temporary suspension of the CCT: UK requests . . .

The Department of Trade gives notice that the UK has put forward to the EEC commission applications for new suspensions of the CCT (Common Customs Tariff) in respect of the goods listed below. The requests, which relate to the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, are for total suspension in each case.

If any UK companies are already producing any of the goods listed, or like or competing products, or expect shortly to be in production, so that their interests would be adversely affected by a suspension of the CCT, they should notify the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ. This information, in writing, should be with the department no later than 19 January 1979.

CCT heading/Description
ex 28.24 Cobalt oxides and hydroxides
ex 29.35 Q 4-Nitrobenzyl 7-amino-3-chloro-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo [4.2.0] oct-2-ene-2-carboxylate and its salts
ex 38.19 G Catalyst consisting of a mixture of oxides on a silica support and containing by weight: a not less than 25 per cent and not more than 40 per cent of antinomy; b not less than 5 per cent and not more than 10 per cent of iron; c not less than 0.2 per cent and not more than 1.5 per cent of molybdenum; d not less than 0.8 per cent and not more than 4.0 per cent of tellurium
ex 39.01 CIII A solution in styrene, of an intermediate unsaturated polyester prepared from monomers which includes a brominated monomer, such that the solution contains not less than 30 per cent and not more than 35 per cent of bromine by weight
ex 39.02 CIb) Transparent polyethylene film intended for the manufacture of typewriter ribbon, which will split longitudinally when stretched at right angles to its length, and having a specific gravity of not less than 0.925 and an average thickness of not less than 0.010 mm and not more than 0.020 mm
ex 81.03 B Wire of unalloyed tantalum, of a diameter not less than 0.25 mm nor more than 0.5 mm

Inquiries: 01-215 3576.

. . . and other member states requests

The EEC commission has notified the department of the following requests for new suspensions of the CCT for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980. With one exception, copolymers of ethyl acrylate and vinyl chloroacetate ex 39.02 CXIVa), where a reduced rate of 12 per cent has been requested, total suspension is sought in each instance.

The department will wish to take account of UK interests in making its views known to the EEC before decisions are taken whether to grant these proposed suspensions. UK producers of the goods in question or of like or competing products are entitled to object where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the community and that their interests would be adversely affected by suspension or reduction of the CCT. Producers wishing to object to the granting of these suspensions should provide as much as possible of the following information *for the years 1979 and 1980*:

1 estimated community (nine countries including the UK) demand;
2 estimated UK demand;
3 UK production expected to be available for:
  3.1 the UK market
  3.2 the rest of the community
  3.3 exports to other countries.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, to arrive not later than 19 January 1979.

CCT heading/Description
ex 03.01 BIq) Fresh pilchards, chilled or frozen: a whole, of a length of 20 cm or more; b headless, of a length of 15 cm or more, for processing
03.03 B Scallops, frozen, intended for the processing industry (in tins)
ex 07.04 B Green paprika (capsicum), dried, whole or sliced, but not further prepared
ex 28.10 Crude orthophosphoric acid, unpurified, with a content of MgO of more than 3 per cent and of organic impurities of less than 0.1 per cent C, both calculated on the basis of P_2O_5
ex 29.08 AIIIc) Bis(pentabromophenyl) ether. Fire-resistant component for ABS resins
ex 29.08 AIIIc) x-Butylphenyl chlorophenyl ether (Butylchloride diphenyl oxide)
ex 29.13 GII 1-Chloro-3,3-dimethylbutan-2-one
ex 29.14 AVII 1-isopropyl-2,2-dimethyltrimethylene di-isobutyrate
ex 29.19 C Tetrakis(2-chloroethyl) ethylene disphosphate
ex 29.22 AIII Tertiary butylamine
ex 29.23 E 2-amino-3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid
ex 29.26 AII 2,2-Dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)cyclopropane-carboxylic acid 3,4,5,6-tetrahydrophthalimidomethyl ester
ex 29.35 Q Azatadine (INN) dimaleate
ex 29.35 Q 2-[*beta*-(4-pyridyl)]ethanesulphonic acid
ex 29.35 Q Lumazine – 2,4(1H,3H)-Pteridinedione
ex 29.35 Q 2-Amino-4-chloro-5-sulfamoyl-N-(*o*-tolyl) benzamide. (Benzamide)
ex 29.39 DIIa) Diflorasone diacetate (6 *alpha*,9 *alpha*-difloro-11 *beta*,17,21-trihydroxy-16 *beta*-methyl-pregna-1,4 diene-3-20-dione,17,21-diacetate, U-34,865)
ex 29.39 E 6,9 *alpha*-difluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17,21-diacetate. (Diflorasondiacetate)
ex 29.39 E 17 *alpha*-Acetoxy-3-methoxy-6-methylpregna-3,5-diene-20-one
ex 29.39 E 11 *beta*,17 *alpha*,20,21-Tetrahydroxypregna-4-en-3-one,21-acetate
ex 29.44 C 7-D-mandelamido-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-thiomethyl]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4,2,0]-oct-2-en-2-carboxylic acid and its salts and esters

ex 29.45
7-[3 *alpha*-hydroxy-2 *beta*-[(3S)-3-hydroxy-trans-1-octenyl]-5-oxo-1 *alpha*-cyclopentyl]-*cis*-5-heptenoic acid bis (1-ethyoxyethyl) ether
or Prosta cis-5,trans-13 dienoic acid, 11 *alpha*,15 *alpha*-dihydroxy-9-oxo,11,15-bis(1-ethoxyethyl) ether
ex 30.01 AI and ex 30.01 AII
Bovine livers for organo-therapeutic purposes, dried
ex 30.01 BII
Bovine liver extract
ex 30.02 A
Measles immune plasma
ex 30.02 A
Mumps immune plasma
ex 30.02 A
Whooping cough immune plasma
ex 32.07 B
Inorganic colouring matter preparations mentioned in Note 3 to Chapter 32 in hollow polyurethane spheres having a diameter of less than 200 micrometres
ex 38.19 G
Catalysts in the form of grains or tablets having a diameter of not more than 3.3 mm, consisting of copper oxide and dichromium trioxide
ex 38.19 G
Catalysts in the form of grains having a diameter of not more than 1.4 mm, consisting of cobalt oxide fixed on a silicon dioxide carrier
ex 38.19 G
Catalyst in the form of grains with a diameter of not less than 1.4 mm and not more than 1.8 mm, consisting of boron trifluoride fixed on an aluminium oxide carrier
ex 39.01 CV
Polyurethane foils, also in roll form, provided with a coat of glass pellets which are embedded in glue
ex 39.02 CVIIb)
Reflecting polyvinyl chloride sheeting, whether or not in rolls
ex 39.02 CXIVa)
Copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene with small amounts of tributylallyl-phosphonium chloride or dichlorodiphenyl sulphone or of a copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and chlorotrifluoroethylene, for the manufacture of oil-resistant seals
ex 39.02 CXIVa)
Chlorinated polyethylene, containing not less than 25 per cent and not more than 48 per cent by weight of chlorine in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3a and b to Chapter 39, intended to be added to artificial plastic substances other than pvc
ex 39.02 CXIVa)
Copolymers of ethyl acrylate and vinyl chloroacetate, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3a and b to Chapter 39
ex 39.03 BIII
Cellulose acetate in flakes, intended exclusively for the synthetic fibre industry (not plasticised)
ex 51.01 A
Yarn, multiple or cabled, of polyamide coated, and/or impregnated, with a phenolic resin
ex 51.01 A
Yarn of synthetic textile fibres of polyparaphenylenediamine-terephthalamide (PPT)
ex 51.01 A
Yarn of synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides, manufactured by polycondensation of *meta*-phenylenediamine and isophthalic acid (PBI)
ex 51.02 AI
Monofil of polytetrafluoroethylene
ex 56.01 A
Synthetic textile fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene
ex 58.04
Woven plush fabrics with a woollen pile and a cotton ground fabric, of the kind used in articles of clothing
70.12 A
Glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels, unfinished
ex 70.12 B
Glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels, of glass dyed pink in the batch, hand-blown
ex 90.19 BII
An electronic pocket communicator for handicapped and blind persons which, by means of push buttons and printing head, prints and issues text on tape, together with its parts and accessories

Inquiries: 01-215 3576.

EEC information

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership.
The unit's address is:
EEC Information Unit,
Department of Industry,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET.
Tel. 01-215 4301 (six lines).

UK allocated further £56m from ERDF

Contributions of £56 million from the European regional development fund towards the cost of projects in the UK were announced on 14 December 1978 by the European commission. This brings the total fund contribution to UK projects since the inception of the fund in 1975 to £250.1 million.

This was the third and final allocation from the fund in 1978. The £56 million relates to 60 industrial and 142 infrastructure projects located in the UK assisted areas and is allocated as follows:

Region	£'000
England:	
Northern	10 062
North west	15 808
Yorkshire and Humberside	771
East Midlands	205
South west	113
Total England	26 959
Northern Ireland	5 991
Scotland	15 549
Wales	7,549
Total UK	56 048

The new allocation by the commission includes contributions towards the cost of national aids to 20 industrial projects in England set out below. This money will not be passed on to the individual businesses concerned but will be retained by the government and used to go ahead with a greater amount of regional investment than would otherwise have been possible.

Northern

Total aid (all projects) £10 062 473.85

Location	Project
Industry projects	
Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland – Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd	Fertilisers
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:	
Cleveland	
Hartlepool – Magnachem Ltd	Demulsifiers, corrosion and scale inhibitors
Durham	
Crook, Bishop Auckland – Swiss Aluminium Mining (UK) Ltd	Mining and processing of fluorspar
Darlington – Union Carbide UK Ltd	Tantalum and ceramic capacitors
Peterlee – DJB Engineering Ltd	Heavy articulated dump trucks
Northumberland	
Blyth – Victor Wolf Ltd	Polyamides, stabilisers and polymeric plasticisers
Tyne and Wear	
Sunderland – Grundfos Manufacturing Ltd	Domestic and industrial pumps
Washington – Newalls Insulation Ltd	Glass fibre insulation products
Total aid (all industry projects)	£3 399 533.85
Infrastructure projects	
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:	
Cleveland	
Langbaurgh, South Teesside	Railway improvements
Langbaurgh, South Bank, Nelson Street industrial estate	Roads, sewers and services
Hartlepool, Graythorp Bridge	Rebuilding of bridge
Middlesbrough, Port of Tees	Radar equipment, tower and operations room
Middlesbrough, Riverside Park industrial estate	Roads, sewers and public utilities
Middlesbrough, James Street industrial site	Rear access to industrial site
Middlesbrough, Letitia Street industrial site	Roads and sewers
Middlesbrough	Additional strowger exchange equipment for telephone exchange
Stockton-on-Tees, Thornaby, Mandale Triangle/Bon Lea industrial site	Demolition of structures, provision of road, sewers and public utilities
Stockton-on-Tees, Preston Farm industrial estate	Roads
Stockton-on-Tees, Seal Sands industrial area	Widening of embankment and extending to A178 to form access road including bridge over Greatham Creek
Cumbria	
Allerdale, Port of Workington	Improvements to port, provision of 7 tonne crane and handling equipment
Allerdale, Workington	Reinforcement of electricity supply
Allerdale, Silloth	Improvement of B5302 road
Allerdale, Workington, 'Clay Flatts industrial estate	Access roads, electricity substation and extension of gas, water and telephone services
Barrow-in-Furness	Reinforcement of electricity supplies
Barrow-in-Furness, Ironworks Road industrial estate	Sewers, pumping station and improvement of road access
Carlisle	Transformers and switchgear for industry
Carlisle, Kingstown industrial estate	Extension of estate road
Copeland, Whitehaven, Red Lonning industrial estate	Roads and services
Copeland, Seascale telephone exchange	Provision of new Post Office standard 'Q type building' to replace existing building
Eden, Penrith, Gilwilly industrial estate	Sewer pumping station, sewer, drainage work and site development
South Lakeland, Kendal	Sewage treatment works
Durham	
Chester-le-Street, C85 Urpeth	Construction of carriageway to replace substandard section of highway
Derwentside, Stanley	Installation of lineplant
Derwentside, Consett	Installation of lineplant
Easington, Port of Seaham	Dock improvements, provision of lifting/grabbing crane
Easington, Seaham	Provision of telecommunications for industry
Easington, Peterlee	Extension to strowger equipment
Easington, South Hetton industrial site	Road access, footpaths, lighting, sewers and public utilities
Easington, Shotton Colliery industrial site	Road access, provision of electricity supply, water mains and foul/surface water sewers
Easington, Peterlee New Town, A19 industrial sites	Site-levelling, formation of plateaux, road and sewers
Easington, Seaham Southern link road	Road to facilitate industrial and port traffic
Chester-le-Street, road A693 Pelton diversion (stage 1)	Provision of carriageway, roundabouts, road bridges and pedestrian underpass
Chester-le-Street, Pelton Fell, Stella Gill industrial estate	Road, footpaths, lighting, sewers and public utilities
Sedgefield, Trimdon Grange industrial estate	Road access, footpaths, lighting, sewers and public utilities
Sedgefield, Ferryhill, Dean Bank industrial estate	Road access, footpaths, lighting, demolition of buildings, sewers and public utilities
Durham and Cleveland	
Easington/Stockton-on-Tees, Hawthorn Pit to Norton	Reinforcement of electricity supplies
Northumberland	
Alnwick, Shilbottle industrial estate	Roads and sewers
Ashington; Bedlington; Blyth; Dudley	Lineplant to telephone exchanges
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Belford industrial estate	Roads and sewers
Blyth Valley, Wimbourne Quay and South Harbour	Extension of facilities at Port of Blyth
Blyth Valley, Kitty Brewster industrial estate	Provision of services and additional spur roads

Location	Project
Castle Morpeth, Hadston	Access road and services
Tynedale, Riding Mill	Electricity to water pumping station
Tyne and Wear	
Port of Tyne, Whitehill Point Albert Edward Dock	Roll on/roll off facilities; link span bridge; quay and paved areas; dredging of channel for development of port
Port of Tyne, Riverside Quay	Port facilities – transit shed and paved areas
Newcastle, Bell's Close and Newburn Haugh industrial estates	Access and estate roads, sewers, installation of gas, water, electricity and telephone services
(i) Gateshead, Dunston Road	Diversion of road to provide access for industry
(ii) Wallsend, Willington Quay	Construction of single carriageway
(iii) Newcastle, Elswick	Reconstruction of road
(iv) Newcastle, Elswick East Terrace	Widening road and provision of proper turning heads
(v) Jarrow, Wagon Way Road/ Blackett Street/Western Road	Provision of link road
(vi) South Shields, Reed Street/Smith Street	Provision of link road
(vii) Sunderland, Hendon, Lindsay Road/Commercial Road link	Provision of link road
(i) South Shields, Middlesfields industrial estate	Provision of internal estate roads and sewers
(ii) South Shields, Millbank industrial estate	Reclamation of railway goods yard; construction of road access; provision of internal estate roads and sewers
(i) Newcastle, Newcastle East	Extension of telephone exchange building and installation of line plant
(ii) Jarrow	Construction of telephone exchange building, installation of line plant and provision of strowger equipment
(iii) Sunderland	Extension of telephone exchange and provision of exchange equipment
Sunderland, Washington New Town, Armstrong West industrial estate	Electricity supply to 19 factory units

Total aid in respect of 52 infrastructure projects (global application) £6 662 940

North West

Total aid (all projects) £15 807 780.60

Industry projects

Cheshire	
Ellesmere Port – UKF Fertisers Ltd	Nitrogen fertiliser
Ellesmere Port – Air Products Ltd	Industrial gases – liquid oxygen, nitrogen, argon
Ellesmere Port – Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Motor cars – Chevette model
Halton, Runcorn – British Gypsum Ltd	Glass fibre for insulating buildings and plant
Halton, Runcorn – Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd	Industrial solvent Trichloroethane
Merseyside	
Knowsley – Kodak Ltd	Chemicals for the photographic industry

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Cheshire	
Widnes, Runcorn – Curver PCM Ltd	Plastic containers
Lancashire	
Accrington – Joseph Arnold and Co Ltd	Greetings cards

Total aid (all industry projects) £13 504 980.60

Infrastructure projects

Lancashire, Burnley and Pendle Calder Valley road route £771 000

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Cheshire	
Halton, Widnes, Wellington Street industrial estate	Roads and sewers
Lancashire	
Skelmersdale, Stanley industrial area	Roads for an industrial estate
Merseyside	
Knowsley, Ainsworth Lane	Widening of road which serves industrial estate
Knowsley, Kirkby, Hall Lane/ County Road	Conversion of existing roundabout junction to traffic signal controlled junction
Knowsley, Huyton industrial estate	Improve access roads serving industrial estate
Liverpool, Bath Street/King Edward Street	Widening of A5036, improvement of junction, installation of traffic signals
Liverpool, north-south Dock link road	Provision of street lighting
Liverpool	
(i) Bankhall Street	Replacement of six cast iron bridges. Five of these provide access to the docks, the sixth to Southport industrial estate
(ii) Boundary Street	
(iii) Lightbody Street	
(iv) Chisenhale Street	
(v) Athol Street	
Sefton	
(vi) Fine Jane's Bridge	
Liverpool, Garston by-pass	Construction of new section of highway on A561
Knowsley, Huyton to Liverpool south link sewer	Provision of sewer for development of Huyton industrial estate
Liverpool, Great Howard Street	Provision of service access road and sewers
Liverpool	
(i) Kirkdale	Construction and improvement of roadways; demolition of derelict buildings; clearance levelling and grading; landscaping for industrial development
(ii) St James Place/Head Street	
(iii) Fielding Street	
(iv) Jamaica Street Triangle	
Liverpool, Islington improvement (phase II)	Construction of gyratory road system as part of key route between city centre and Mersey tunnels to M62 motorway
St Helens, A58/Boardmans Lane	Improvements to junction geometry and provision of traffic signals
St Helens, Sherdley Road industrial estate	Provision of service road onto site

Total aid in respect of 15 infrastructure projects (global application) £1 531 800

Total aid (all infrastructure projects) £2 302 800

Yorkshire and Humberside

Total aid (all projects) £770 605

Industry projects

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Humberside	
Grimsby – United Biscuits (UK) Ltd	Crisps
West Yorkshire	
Halifax – Samuel Webster and Sons Ltd	Lager

Total aid in respect of two industry projects (global application) £770 605

East Midlands

Total aid (all projects) £205 400

Industry project

Aid is given under a global application to the following project:

Derbyshire	
Aifreton – TAC Construction Materials Ltd	Aerated concrete blocks

Total aid in respect of one industry project (global application) £125 300

Infrastructure projects

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Lincolnshire	
East Lindsey, Louth, Fairfield industrial estate	Provision of sewerage and road works
East Lindsey, Horncastle, Boston Road industrial site	Services
East Lindsey, Mablethorpe, Golf Road industrial site	Preparation of extension to industrial site; provision of roads, sewers, main services gas, electricity and water
East Lindsey, Skegness, Heath Road industrial site	Preparation of industrial site; provision of roads, sewers and services

Total aid in respect of four infrastructure projects (global application) £80 100

South West

Total aid (all projects) £112 800

Industry project

Aid is given under a global application to the following project:

Kerrier, Redruth – Scandic Design Stoneware Ltd	Household stoneware

Total aid in respect of one industry project (global application) £112 800

Scotland

Total aid (all projects) £15 548 484.75

Industry projects

Grangemouth, Falkirk, Central Region – Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd (Organics Division)	Procion reactive dyes
Bellshill, Airdrie, Strathclyde Region – Devro Ltd	Collagen sausage casings

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Central	
Falkirk, Carron Shore – Union Chemical Co Ltd	Soap and detergents
Fife	
Kirkcaldy – Carron Hydraulics Ltd	Hydraulic motors
Grampian	
Skene, Aberdeenshire – Stewart Milne (Construction) Ltd	Timber frame houses
Lothian	
Edinburgh – Brown Bros and Co Ltd	Control systems for steering gear and stabilisers
Livingston – Swift and Co Ltd	Adhesives, hot malts and textured coatings
Strathclyde	
East Kilbride, Lanark – Gray Tool Co (Europe) Ltd	Oil and gas wellhead completion equipment and industrial products
East Kilbride, Lanark – Motorola Ltd	Semi-conductors
Larkhall, Lanark – Larkhall Steel Castings Ltd	Steel castings
Shawlands, Glasgow – Precision Components (Scotland) Ltd	Precision component parts for the motor and engineering industries
Tayside	
Dundee – Galloway (Mechanical Services) Ltd	Steel ducting for heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems
Dundee – Nasbrit Ltd	Electronic components
Forfar – David Ritchie (Implements) Ltd	Farm equipment and animal feeding appliances

Total aid (all industry projects) £3 673 525.75

Infrastructure projects

Lothian/Borders – Construction of an impounding dam and aqueduct – phase II £2 330 361

Shetland – Shetland Islands, Lerwick. Provision of new terminal facilities, aircraft and helicopter landing and parking areas and other works – phase II £2 460 000

Strathclyde – Cunninghame, Irvine New Town. Sewerage and sewage treatment and disposal scheme – phase II £344 748

Strathclyde – Kilmarnock, Loudoun and Cunninghame. Construction of new dual carriageway section of A71 Irvine-Edinburgh road to improve traffic flow £848 000

Total aid in respect of four large infrastructure projects £5 983 109

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Central	
Falkirk	Construction of a sewer for industrial development
Falkirk, Bo'ness	Construction of a sewer for industrial development
Dumfries and Galloway	
Stewartry, Castle Douglas	Construction of trunk sewer for industrial development
Lothian	
Edinburgh, Cultins north and west industrial estate	Provision of services for industrial development
Shetland Islands	
Lerwick	Construction of safe berthing dock and commercial quay

Location	Project
Strathclyde	
Cunninghame, Irvine, Shewalton	Construction of pumping station and sewer for industrial zone
Cunninghame, Hunterston	Provision of treated water supply to Hunterston phase II for industrial development
Hamilton, North Calder Valley	Construction of North Calder Valley sewer phases III and IV for industrial development
Monklands, Coatbridge	Installation of crane at container terminal
Tayside	
Angus, Montrose	Construction of commercial quay
Angus, Montrose	Construction of intercepter sewer and pumping station for industrial expansion
Angus, Forfar	Construction of water main for industrial development
Angus, Forfar, Suttieside industrial estate	Construction of access road
Pitlochry	Tourist complex
Pitlochry	Sports hall on the above mentioned tourist complex

Total aid in respect of 15 infrastructure projects (global application) £5 891 850

Total aid (all infrastructure projects) £11 874 959

Wales

Total aid (all projects) £7 549 435.78

Industry projects
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Clwyd	
Ruthin – Lifeguard Equipment Ltd	Life saving equipment and inflatable craft
Wrexham – Erie Electronics Ltd	Electronic components and electrolytic capacitors
Wrexham – Kronospan Ltd	Chipboard in standard and melamine faced forms
Dyfed	
Ammanford – Delanair Ltd	Car heaters and equipment
Gwent	
Tredegar – Girling Midland Ross Air Actuation Ltd	Air braking equipment for commercial vehicles
Gwynedd	
Bangor – Denis Ferranti Meters Ltd	Telephones
Mid Glamorgan	
Abercynon – AB Electronic Components Ltd	Type 121B connector
Rhymney Valley – Gwent Packaging Ltd	Chipboard and melamine finished construction projects
South Glamorgan	
Bridgend – CBS Manufacturing (Division of CBS Ltd)	All plastic parts for cassettes and library cases
Cardiff – Myson Group Ltd	Radiator panels
West Glamorgan	
Resolven – Cam Gears Ltd	Car steering gear
Ystradgynlais – Smiths Industries Ltd	Car components and accessories

Total aid in respect of 12 industry projects (global application) £2 711 420

Infrastructure projects
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Clwyd	
Corwen, Ty'n Llidriarth industrial estate	Surface water and foul water sewers and roads
Mold, Bromfield industrial estate	Roads, sewers and services – phase III
Shotton	Industrial estate development – pumping station and rising main, factory road at Sandycroft, Deeside
Wrexham	Llwyn-Onn pumping station, Higher Burse Booster station, Tan-Y-Fron reservoir
Dyfed	
Aberystwyth, Glan-Yr-Afon industrial estate	Access roads
Ammanford, Capel Hendre industrial estate	Site grading and extension of existing roads, sewers and services – phase II
Llanelli	B4317 road at Carway Stages – stages 2 and 4
Ystradgnlais, improvement at Coopers Road, Hendre	Main access road to estate from A483 trunk road and the M4 motorway
Gwent	
Blaenau (Ebbw Vale)	Levelling of site for Beech Terrace industrial estate; development of roads and sewers at Cwmcrachen
Blaenau	Provision of highway over reclaimed land to provide access to Cwmtillery industrial estate
Cwmbran	Provision of access roads, sewers and electrical works to Springvale industrial site – phase II
Cwmbran, Tycoch industrial estate	Additional site roads and sewers
Monmouth	Portal Road, Wonastow Road – link road Monmouth
Newport, Leeway industrial estate	Completion of surface water reen
Pontypool	A472 road, Pontymoile – Lower Race
Gwynedd	
Bangor	Provision of electricity supply to Llandegai industrial estate
Bangor	Provision of electricity supply to Penrhos industrial estate, Holyhead
Bangor	Menai Bridge floating pier
Barmouth	Improvement of A496 – Creigiau Bychan, Bontddu
Conwy	B5106 – bridge at Pont Farchwel and approaches
Holyhead	Provision of additional sewage works to allow extension to existing Llandegai industrial estate
Holyhead, Anglesey	Provision of electricity supply to Gaerwen industrial estate
Llyn Cwellyn	Water abstraction scheme to augment water supplies
Mid Glamorgan	
Aberdare	Improvement of A4059 at Mountain Ash
Bargoed	Improvement of A472 at Zoar Chapel Maes-Y-Cymmer
Bargoed	Site road at Bowen industrial estate
Pontypridd	Roads, sewers and services to Gellihirion industrial estate
Caerphilly	Improvement of A468 Caerphilly by-pass
Llantrisant	Roads, sewers and services to Coedcae Lane industrial estate, Pontyclun
Maesteg	Reclaiming uneven land and provision of infrastructure services for Cemetry Lane industrial estate
Merthyr Tydfil and Treharris	Provision of infrastructure services to Dix's Field industrial estate – phase III
Merthyr Tydfil	Improvement of A4102 Dowlais High Street – phase I
Pontlottyn	Access road to Head of the Valleys industrial estate including surface water drainage and sewers
Port Talbot	Improvement of A4063, Aberkenfig by-pass
Treorchy	Replacement of existing bridge over river for industrial traffic and infrastructure services to Ynyswen industrial estate
South Glamorgan	
Cardiff	Improvement to North Docklands link road
Cardiff	Improvement to Colchester Avenue/Ipswich Road industrial estate junction
Cardiff	Construction of 'B' shed road, Queen Alexandra Docks
West Glamorgan	
Ammanford	Herbert Street by-pass, Pontardawe
Blaengwynfi, Port Talbot	Access road to Blaengwynfi reclamation scheme
Gowerton, Swansea	Provision of infrastructure services including carriageway with footways to Elba industrial site
Llanelli/Gorseinon/Port Talbot	Improvement to A483 Carmarthen Road at Fforestfach industrial estate and at Cwmdu industrial estate
Port Talbot	Provision of service roads to serve proposed Purcell Avenue industrial estate and existing factories
Swansea	Improvement of A4067 Neath Road diversion – stage 1 – Plasmarl by-pass
Swansea	Provision of infrastructure services to serve RTZ industrial estate – phase I
Powys	
Newton	Provision of electricity supply to Vastre industrial estate
Newton	Provision of electricity supply to Mochdre industrial estate
Ystradgynlais	Improvement of Palleg Road, Cwmtwrch

Total aid in respect of 48 infrastructure projects (global application) £4 838 015.78

Northern Ireland

Total aid (all projects) £5 990 719.74

Industry projects
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Antrim	
Larne – Invercon Ltd	Paper tissues and toilet paper
Armagh	
Benburb – K. McAllen (Aluminium) Ltd	Aluminium windows, doors and patio doors
Down	
Newry – Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	Veterinary pharmaceuticals
Newry – Salamander Building Products Ltd	Glass reinforced gypsum
Fermanagh	
Enniskillen – Ballycassidy Sawmills Ltd	Sawmilling
Enniskillen – GT Exhausts (NI) Ltd	Motor car exhausts
Londonderry	
Castledawson – John P. McElhone Ltd	Timber window frames, doors and staircases
Antrim	
Belfast – Finlay Packaging Ltd	Printing and packaging
Tyrone	
Dungannon – Mervyn Wilson	Bedroom furniture
Dungannon – John Mackie (Moy) Ltd	Pet foods
Omagh – Modern Engineering Ltd	Tipper bodies and digger buckets
Strabane – O'Neills Sports Goods Ltd	Sports clothing
Strabane – Ulster Country Products (Tyrone) Ltd	Frozen potato chips
Antrim	
Belfast – William W. Cleland Ltd	Printing and packaging

Total aid in respect of 14 projects (global application) £1 274 638.04

Infrastructure projects
Belfast – Aldergrove Airport development. Stage 1: aircraft pavement works, motor transport and airport engineering base, electrical ring main and airfield lighting systems, general aviation apron, taxiways, roads, search terminal. Stage 2: aircraft apron extension, terminal building, domestic/international pier £3 850 000

Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:

Antrim	
Belfast, Belfast Harbour	Provision of additional facilities for containers and lorries, improvement to quays and construction of link road
Londonderry	
Londonderry	Construction of six-storey telephone exchange building
Tyrone	
Dungannon	Installation of electronic telephone switching equipment

Total aid in respect of three infrastructure projects (global application) £866 081.70

Total aid (all infrastructure projects) £4 716 081.70

New EEC documents

This list of EEC documents was deposited in the house of commons in the seven days to 23 November 1978. Commission reference numbers, where appropriate, are given in parentheses. The documents are available for consultation at the European Communities' Commission's Information Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

Draft instruments

R/2808/78. Proposals for a council regulation (EEC) increasing the community tariff quota opened for 1978 by regulation (EEC) 2301/77 for certain plywoods of coniferous species falling within heading ex 44.15 of the common customs tariff. COM(78)571.

R/2840/78. Proposal for a council directive on the programme for promotion of drainage in catchment area on both sides of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland. COM(78)576.

R/2870/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) on the procedure for applying the European unit of account (EUA) to legal acts adopted in the customs field. COM(78)581.

R/2926/78. Proposal for a council regulation on health problems affecting intra-community trade in fresh meat and fresh poultrymeat which has been minced, ground or similarly chopped with or without the addition of other foodstuffs, additives and condiments. COM(78)418.

R/2932/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) increasing the community tariff quota opened for 1978 by regulation (EEC) 2608/77 for newsprint falling within subheading 48.01 A of the common customs tariff. COM(78)578.

R/2956/78. Proposals for council regulations on the opening, allocating and administration of community tariff quotas for: ferro-silicon falling within subheading 73.02 C of the common customs tariff; ferro-silicon-manganese falling within subheading 73.02 D of the common customs tariff; ferro-chromium containing not more than 0.10 per cent by weight of carbon and more than 30 per cent but not more than 90 per cent by weight of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium) falling within subheading ex 73.02 E I of the common customs tariff. COM(78)577.

R/2964/78. Proposal for a council regulation increasing the community tariff quota opened for 1978 for unwrought magnesium falling within subheading 77.01 A of the common customs tariff. COM(78)599.

R/2992/78. Proposal for a council regulation on the procedure for applying the EUA to legal acts adopted by the institutions of the European communities – conciliation procedure. Letter from Colombo to Genscher. Dates 10 November 1978.

R/2993/78. Proposal for a council directive authorising the Italian Republic to postpone the notification and implementation of its national plans for the accelerated eradication of brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle. COM(78)598.

R/2998/78. Proposal for a council directive on brucellosis, tuberculosis and swine fever and prolonging certain derogations granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. COM(78)597.

S/1840/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) on the conclusion of an agreement on fisheries between the government of Canada and the European Economic Community. COM(78)513.

S/1841/78. Recommendation for a council regulation (EEC) on the conclusion of an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese republic regarding prepared or preserved tomatoes falling within subheading 22.02 C of the common customs tariff. COM(78)567.

S/1852/78. Proposal for a council regulation renewing the arrangements for the reduction of import charges on ACP beef and veal (1 January 1979 to 1 March 1980). COM(78)566.

R/2843/78. Amended proposal for a council regulation fixing the authorised by-catch rate in fishing for certain species. COM(78)585.

R/2981/78. Draft commission decision (ECSC) extending for a further year the prohibition on alignment on offers of iron and steel products originating in certain third countries. COM(78)1316.

R/2982/78. Procedures for examining certificates of conformity: Draft amendment to commission decision 3002/77/ECSC of 28 December 1977 relating to the obligation on steel stockholders to observe the price rules; draft amendment to commission decision 3003/77/ECSC of 28 December 1977 requiring undertakings in the steel industry to submit certificates of conformity for certain steel products. COM(78)1317.

R/3012/78. Amended proposal for a council regulation establishing certain supervisory measures for fishing activities by vessels of the member states (COM(78)8 final). COM(78)622.

R/3068/78. Proposal for a council regulation correcting the weighting applied to the remuneration and pensions of officials and other servants of the European communities employed or resident in Italy. COM(78)591.

S/1877/77. Recommendations for regulations concluding agreements in the form of exchanges of letters on fruit salads between the EEC and Israel, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and on tomato concentrates between the EEC and Algeria. COM(78)582.

S/1895/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of an agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Singapore on trade in textile products. COM(78)539.

R/2949/78. Commission report on the experience gained in the surveys and estimates made by the member states in the field of pig production. COM(78)508.

R/3038/78. Proposal for a transfer of appropriations between articles within section III – commission – of the 1978 general budget. Telex from commission signed by Tugendhat to Genscher 16.11.78.

R/3051/78. Proposal for a transfer between chapters of the budget estimates for the court of auditors for the financial year 1978. COM(78)609.

Consultative documents

R/2750/78. Report on the opening, allocation and management of the community tariff quota in 1978 for frozen beef and veal. COM(78)565.

R/2803/78. Commission communication to the council on the International Energy Agency (IEA) Implementing Agreement for a programme of research and development on conservation through energy storage. COM(78)534.

R/2976/78. Request for a transfer of appropriations between chapters within section III – commission – of the general budget for 1978 (Aid to disaster victims in Lebanon and Nicaragua – mixed transfer consisting of compulsory expenditure/non-compulsory expenditure). Letter from Tugendhat to Genscher. Dated 13 November 1978.

This list of EEC documents was deposited in the house of commons in the seven days to 7 December 1978.

EEC draft instruments

R/2930/78. Proposals for council regulations: fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in annex I(A) and (C) to regulation (EEC) 100/76 for the 1979 fishing year; fixing the guide prices for fishery products listed in annex II to regulation (EEC) 100/76 for the 1979 fishing year; fixing the intervention prices for fresh or chilled sardines and anchovies for the 1979 fishing year; fixing the community producer price for tunny intended for the canning industry for the 1979 fishing year. COM(78) 588.

R/2928/78. Proposal for a council decision rendering mandatory the procedures for ship inspection forming the subject of resolutions of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation; draft council directive on minimum conditions required of certain tankers entering or leaving community seaports; draft council directive on piloting of vessels by deep-sea pilots in the North Sea and English Channel. COM(78) 580.

R/2930/78 Add 1. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) amending annex II to regulation (EEC) 100/76 as regards squid. COM(78) 588.

R/3044/78. Modified proposal for a council regulation (EEC) on technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources. COM(78) 635.

R/3089/78. Proposal for a transfer of appropriations between chapters within the commission's budget estimates for the financial year 1978. COM(78) 628.

R/3126/78. Proposal for a council regulation on the impact of the European monetary system on the common agricultural policy. COM(78) 658.

R/3175/78. Proposal for a research and training programme (1979-83) for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of controlled thermo-nuclear fusion. COM(78) 816.

R/3184/78. Recommendation for a council decision authorising the commission to negotiate an agreement to set up a European Economic and Social Policy Research Institute. COM(78) 592.

S/1932/78. Proposal for a council decision amending the quotas for the importation into the United Kingdom of textile products from Hungary. COM(78) 025.

S/1931/78. Proposal for a council decision authorising the tacit renewal or continued operation of certain treaties of friendship, trade and navigation treaties and similar agreements concluded between member states and third countries. COM(78) 381.

S/1933/78. Proposals for decisions amending the unilateral import arrangements in respect of state-trading countries and amending the annex to council regulation 2532/78 on common rules for imports from the People's Republic of China. COM(78) 631.

S/1934/78. Recommendation of a council regulation (EEC) concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on trade in textile products. COM(78) 538.

S/1935/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Colombia on trade in textile products. COM(78) 540.

S/1936/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Macao on trade in textile products. COM(78) 544.

S/1938/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Argentine Republic on trade in textile products. COM(78) 548.

R/3102/78. Draft council regulation (EEC) temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties on certain industrial products. COM(78) 618.

S/1896/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Guatemala on trade in textile products. COM(78) 541.

S/1897/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of an agreement between the European Community and Malaysia on trade in textile products. COM(78) 542.

S/1937/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on trade in textile products. COM(78) 547.

S/1965/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt on trade in textile products. COM(78) 556.

S/1969/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the eastern republic of Uruguay on trade in textile products. COM(78) 543.

S/1970/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Haiti on trade in textile products. COM(78) 557.

S/1971/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Mexican States on trade in textile products. COM(78) 555.

S/1898/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Hong Kong on trade in textile products. COM(78) 545.

S/1899/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Thailand on trade in textile products. COM(78) 546.

S/1966/78. Recommendation of a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Federal Republic of Brazil on trade in textile products. COM(78) 553.

S/1967/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Korea on trade in textile products. COM(78) 551.

S/1968/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Sri Lanka on trade in textile products. COM(78) 548.

S/1981/78. Recommendation for a council regulation concerning the conclusion of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on trade in textile products. COM(78) 554.

S/1989/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) maintaining the arrangement making the importation into the United Kingdom of trousers originating in India subject to authorisation. COM(78) 648.

R/3185/78. Financing the community budget – the way ahead. COM(78) 531.

R/3193/78. Draft commission decision (ECSC) providing for the second amendment of decision 3002/77/ECSC requiring merchants or iron and steel products to comply with pricing rules. COM(78) 1317/2.

Consultative documents

R/3090/78. Proposal for a transfer of appropriation between chapters within the commission's budget estimates for the financial year 1978. COM(78) 028.

R/3146/78. Proposal for the transfer of appropriations between chapters within the commission's budget estimates for the financial year 1978. COM(78) 666.

R/1604/78. Final opinion of the court of auditors concerning the provisions of the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the European communities, approved on 21 December 1977. Letter from Murphy to Hommel 13/6/78.

R/3070/78. Commission communication to the council on a draft international convention for the control of the spread of major communicable fish diseases. COM(78) 596.

Have you a good industrial news picture?

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story. Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eighth Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Overseas trade news

Smith 'encouraged' by Chinese visit

China now has a clear idea of British capability in aviation and of its commitment to a major co-operative effort between the two countries.

Trade secretary John Smith was commenting on the outcome of a two-week visit to Britain by Lu Tung, Chinese Minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building, and said he was 'very encouraged' by progress made during the visit.

Lu Tung and a delegation of 24 experts and advisers have been studying the British aviation industry and discussing possible future co-operation and sales.

A high-level British mission will be going to China shortly to discuss how British expertise and equipment can assist the Chinese in the development of mineral resources.

During their stay in the UK the Chinese spent more time than any previous Chinese mission looking at the British aviation industry. They visited several companies making aircraft equipment as well as seeing British Aerospace aircraft and production lines. They had detailed technical discussions on possible sales and on new areas of UK-Chinese co-operation.

Mr Smith said: 'Lu Tung has had several discussions with myself, Eric Varley and Fred Mulley. I have been very encouraged by the breadth of ground we have covered and the progress we have made. I think Lu Tung returns to China with a very clear idea of British capabilities in aviation and of our commitment to a major co-operative effort between our two countries.'

Mr Smith expected to see in the immediate future many of the companies visited by the delegation and others involved in aviation, going to China to follow up their discussions of the past two weeks.

Mr Smith added that a further outcome of this visit concerned the possibility of UK-Chinese co-operation on the extraction, processing and refining of minerals including copper, lead, zinc and titanium. 'As a result of our discussions there will be a high-level British mission going to China shortly to discuss how British expertise and equipment can assist the Chinese to develop their mineral resources swiftly and effectively.

'We have also discussed how the United Kingdom can collaborate with China in a development of skills in aviation technology and other industries. This follows logically from the science and technology agreement which was signed last month,' he said.

Trade secretary leads businessmen on SE Asia visit

John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, began a visit to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand on 2 January with a team of leading British businessmen and a senior trade unionist.

This is Mr Smith's first major trade promotion tour since his appointment as trade secretary in November.

In each country he will have talks with senior ministers and businessmen about strengthening commercial and trade links. He will also discuss multilateral and bilateral economic and trade policy issues.

Mr Smith has invited the businessmen so that they can reinforce British industry's relations with south-east Asia and improve high level contacts in fields where there is a potential for further co-operation.

Mr Smith and his party arrived in Singapore on 3 January. They will continue on to Kuala Lumpur on Saturday, 6 January and be in Bangkok on 9 and 10 January.

Accompanying him for all or part of his tour are: Denis Rooney, executive vice-chairman, BICC, Leslie Davis, president, Malaysia-Singapore Commercial Association, Harry Jackson, commercial director, GEC Ltd, Sir Jack Wellings, chief executive, The 600 Group, Harry Porter, joint managing director, Motherwell Bridge Engineering Ltd, John Chalmers, general secretary, Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, Philip Shelbourne, chairman and chief executive, Samuel Montagu and Co Ltd.

Britain spent £600m on aid in 1977

Britain's gross public expenditure on overseas aid in 1977 was £589 million compared with £514 million in 1976. The 1977 figure included £387 million of bilateral (country-to-country) flows from Britain to developing countries and £201 million channelled through multilateral agencies. Net of repayments by developing countries on past aid loans total assistance amounted to £530 million.

These figures were included in *British Aid Statistics* published 20 December by the Ministry of Overseas Development. This publication is produced annually and gives particulars of Britain's overseas aid for economic and social development. Statistics include the amount of aid given by Britain in the form of financial flows and technical co-operation to each recipient developing country.

In 1977 Britain contributed 0.37 per cent of its gross national product (gnp) to net official development assistance (the international definition of aid), which compares with the target of 0.7 per cent adopted in principle by many countries including Britain.

The average percentage of gnp devoted to net official development assistance by all donor countries who are members of the OECD development assistance committee was only 0.31 per cent, although some donors exceeded the 0.7 per cent target.

British orders from rail aid to Bangladesh

Three British firms are benefitting with export orders worth more than £22 million under a programme of British aid to Bangladesh Railways, announced earlier this year.

Orders totalling almost £19 million have now gone to BRE-Metro Ltd of Derby for the supply of 825 covered goods wagons.

The contracts, which have been awarded by the Crown Agents, on behalf of the Bangladesh Railways, and funded exclusively from British aid, are for a total of 825 wagons. They will be supplied for both broad gauge (5 ft 6 in) and metre gauge lines.

As the railway is the principal means of transport in Bangladesh, the wagons will play a vital role in the country's economy, being involved in the transportation of food supplies from the ports to the inland areas.

The securing of these orders brings the total export orders obtained by Bre-Metro to almost £50 million this year, which is the highest in the company's history.

The wagons will be manufactured at the Ashford Works of British Rail Engineering (Brel), where the company is already heavily involved in the supply of over 1700 wagons to both Kenya and Tanzania.

Delivery will begin in 1979, and the wagons, which are of the covered goods type, will be designed by Brel's Derby-based design team to Bangladesh Railways' specifications.

Other UK firms to benefit under this pro-

gramme will be the Standard Railway Wagon Company which will be building 63 oil tank wagons under contracts worth £1.8 million at its works at Heywood, Lancs and W. H. Davies and Sons of Mansfield, Notts which will be providing 49 ballast hopper wagons worth £1.64 million at its works at Langwith Junction. Deliveries should be completed by March 1980.

BAEC seminar helps small exporter

A seminar on 'Export finance, export services and the agricultural exporter' is being organised by the British Agricultural Export Council (BAEC) on 18 January at the Carlton Tower Hotel, London SW1.

Wally Johnstone, chairman of BAEC said 'This is part of BAEC's role in helping agricultural exporters, but particularly small, expanding companies, by telling them about the range of export services and finance available to them from government sources and financial institutions'.

In its report, in July 1978, on credit and finance for the agricultural exporter the advisory council for agriculture and horticulture stated that much export effort was being frustrated 'by a very obvious lack of awareness on the part of many agricultural exporters of the extent of the facilities available'.

The seminar, says BAEC, will be an occasion when information can be exchanged and knowledge gained which will considerably strengthen the exporting effort and assist both actual and potential exporters in expanding their operations.

ECGD's anniversary wall calendar published

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has published its wall calendar for 1979, the department's sixtieth anniversary year.

The calendar, which follows the style of the 1978 version, is in the form of a single sheet. As well as the calendar for the year, it provides details of ECGD's facilities, publications, business growth and the addresses of its regional offices. It also gives brief details of other services for exporters, and records some of the landmarks of ECGD's 60-year history.

Copies of the wall calendar can be obtained from Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 258, or from ECGD regional offices in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester and London – west end, Croydon and Tottenham.

Tandberg declared bankrupt

Tandberg Radiofabrikk A/S the Norwegian television and stereo equipment manufacturer has been declared bankrupt and a high court judge has been appointed as liquidator.

Production of data and teaching equipment is expected to continue, however, since these are two of Tandbergs more successful products.

A meeting of creditors was held on 22 December 1978, but details of the outcome of the meeting are not yet known.

There is no further information but any inquiries can be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5303.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Belgium/Luxembourg, Mexico and Poland have been issued.

British exporters can order these booklets by post, accompanied by the appropriate remittance, from the Department of Trade, Publications Sales Unit, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU at £1 per copy, plus postage and packing as follows: 1 copy 20p, 2-4 copies 30p, 5-7 copies 40p, more than 7 post free.

Copies may also be purchased by personal callers at Export House and at the Offices of the Department of Industry at Newcastle upon Tyne, Cockermouth, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol; from the Scottish and Welsh Offices and from the Department of Commerce Belfast.

Reach the export executive

Four out of five Trade and Industry readers are engaged in exporting. And nine out of ten readers are executives. Reach the export executive with your advertisement. Phone Dudley Masters or Terry Day on 01-242 9478

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1718: imports from the state trading area – 1979 quota arrangements

The 1979 quota arrangements for imports into the community from Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Vietnam will shortly be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. Meanwhile the following lists show the provisional 1979 quota levels for imports into the UK from these countries. If, following community legislation to implement these arrangements there is any change in the items or quantities listed, a further notice to importers will be published.

Goods on open individual licence
Certain goods may be imported without restriction as to quantity or value under open individual licences (OIL). Applicants for such licences should complete separate forms ILB/A for each category of goods required, quoting the OIL prefix of the category shown in annex A to this notice. *Each application should be accompanied by a statement as worded in annex B.* On page 3 of the application form *only* the applicant's name, address and reference (if any) should be entered.

Revised arrangements for textile quotas
As foreshadowed in notice to importers 1691 (*Trade and Industry*, 28 July 1978), the import arrangements for certain textile and clothing products have been revised on the basis of the 123 Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) product categories (defined in the annex to NTI 1691) which already apply to those countries with whom the EEC has reached agreement under the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement. There have been consequential changes to the definitions of quotas covering products not included in the MFA categories, ie goods of leather, of jute, of hemp, of silk and some products of flax or ramie.

Licensing arrangements (except China and Vietnam)
Import licences will be issued to the values or quantities shown in the lists below only on production of quota certficates issued by the appropriate state trading authority, ie on the same basis as has applied in the past. All applications for licences should be made on form ILB/A and sent to Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Page 1 of form ILB/A should be completed; on page 2 only the amount applied for need be stated; on page 3 and copy the applicant's name and address, description of goods and tariff heading numbers should be entered.

In the case of Romania and Hungary, the arrangements for goods covered by the EEC-Romania and EEC-Hungary textile agreements, to be set out shortly in a separate notice to importers, will apply in addition to those set out in this notice.

Licensing arrangements for China
The quotas for restricted goods from China are administered by Import Licensing Branch and are allocated to importers on the basis of past trade.

The definitive arrangements for 1979 set out below will not come into force until 1 April 1979 and separate arrangements described in notice to importers 1719 have been made for quotas numbered R1, R3, R4, R6, R7, R8 and MFA categories 1 to 8 and 15B. Traders seeking an allocation from these quotas should apply to Import Licensing Branch under the arrangements set out in notice to importers 1719, for which the closing date is 19 January 1979. Notice to importers 1719 also sets out temporary arrangements which will apply during the period 1 January-31 March 1979 for certain other goods.

Traders seeking an allocation under the definitive regime for textile categories marked with an asterisk are invited to apply to Import Licensing Branch not later than 9 February 1979. Applications should be made on form ILB/A and should be accompanied by a statement of past trade by the applicant, in respect of each such category applied for and in the units in which the quota is expressed, for each of the years 1976, 1977 and 1978, supported by a report by a qualified, practising, independent accountant. A pro forma for this purpose is available from Import Licensing Branch and applications will only be dealt with on receipt of correctly completed forms. Applications arriving later than 9 February 1979 will not be considered.

Applications for these categories should be completed as follows: Page 1 of form ILB/A should be completed; on page 2 only the amount applied for need be stated; on page 3 and copy, the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading and countries of consignment and origin should be entered.

No guarantee can be given that demands can be met and no firm contracts should be completed until an import licence is issued by Import Licensing Branch. The attention of traders is drawn to the fact that allocations made under the temporary arrangements set out in notice to importers 1719 are deductible from any allocation for equivalent products made under the definitive regime for 1979.

The allocation arrangements are being changed for 1979; on this occasion, instead of delaying the issue of import licences as in the past until the submission of evidence of orders, Import Licensing Branch will issue licences as soon as allocations have been determined. Import licences under the definitive arrangements will be issued towards the end of March 1979 and will be valid until 31 March 1980 for goods shipped to the UK on or before 31 December 1979; they will not be further extended.

Importers wishing to have their allocation split between two or more licences should submit the appropriate number of application forms.

Some quotas have been under heavy pressure for several years and it is unlikely therefore that newcomers to those categories will be granted licences.

Licensing arrangements for Vietnam
Traders seeking an allocation to import from Vietnam goods for which there are quotas should apply to Import Licensing Branch on form ILB/A not later than 19 January 1979, stating the value of the goods for quota R1 and the volume (in tonnes) of the goods in MFA categories 20, 22, 23, 34, 35, 36, 39 and 40 they wish to import in 1979.

Newly restricted goods
Existing surveillance licences for goods of certain tariff headings which under definitive arrangements coming into force on 1 January 1979 include newly restricted goods, will be revoked with effect from 1 January 1979. In cases where the goods which traders intended to import under such licences are not subject to the new restrictions, traders should make fresh applications to Import Licensing Branch. Under these arrangements, existing surveillance licences will be revoked for goods of the tariff headings and MFA categories indicated below, originating in all state trading area countries other than Romania and Hungary (for which see separate NTI to be published shortly) and other than China (for which the definitive arrangements do not come into force until 1 April 1979):

Tariff heading	MFA category
58.06, 58.07, 58.08, 58.09, ex 58.10	62
59.08	100
ex 59.11	92
ex 59.13	105
ex 60.01	64, 65
ex 60.02	10, 11
60.06	67, 72
ex 61.01	14A, 14B, 17, 21, 76, 78, 79
ex 61.02	15A, 21, 26, 27, 29, 76, 79, 80, 81
ex 61.03	18
ex 61.04	30A, 30B, 80
ex 61.06	84
ex 61.09	31, 86
ex 61.10	87
ex 62.01	66
ex 62.02	20, 39, 40
ex 62.03	33
ex 62.04	91, 109, 111
ex 62.05	112, 113

Goods shipped before 1 January 1979 will not count against the quotas and applications for licences for such goods should be accompanied by evidence of the date of shipment of the goods.

Goods no longer subject to restraint
The following goods, currently restricted when originating in the state trading area, will be removed from restriction on 1 January 1979:

Tariff heading/Description	Country of origin
58.10 Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs, wholly or mainly of woven cotton	China
ex 60.01 Knitted or crocheted synthetic fabric containing elasto-fibres, not elastic or rubberised	State trading area other than China
ex 61.07 Ties, bow ties and cravats, of woven cotton	State trading area other than China
ex 61.11 Made-up accessories for articles of apparel	State trading area

However, these goods imported on or after 1 January 1979 will still be subject to UK sur-

veillance licensing arrangements, as set out in notice to importers 1694 (*Trade and Industry*, 4 August 1978) and traders are reminded that restrictions may be reimposed if circumstances so warrant.

Other requirements for agricultural and food products

Under the common agricultural policy (CAP) of the EEC, CAP licences are required for the import of most agricultural products, full details of which are given in the commodity leaflets issued by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. Further inquiries should be addressed to: The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Butt's Centre, Reading RG1 7QW, tel. 0734 583626.

Agricultural and food imports are subject to animal, public or plant health requirements (and qualitative restrictions in the case of seeds). Information may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the following addresses:

Animal health requirements: Animal Health Division 1C, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7NF, tel. 01-337 6611 ext. 495.

Plant health requirements: Plant Health Branch, Horticulture Division 1C, Eagle House, Cannon Street, London EC4N 6HT, tel. 01-623 4266 ext. 205, 206, 207.

Public health requirements: Animal Health Divisions 4A and 4B, 11th floor, Tolworth Tower, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DX, tel. 01-399 5191; Division 4A (fresh poultry meat) ext. 112, Division 4B (other meats) ext. 107.

Imports for re-export

Imports of restricted textiles from the state trading area will not be set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing.

The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in notice to importers 1441.

UK import surveillance

In addition to the goods covered by this notice and by other notices to importers setting out restrictions on the importation of textiles, most other textiles and certain other items consigned from the state trading area and other non-EEC countries are subject to UK surveillance licensing arrangements. Descriptions of the goods and the licensing arrangements are set out in notices to importers 1694 and 1695.

Inquiries

Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 280.

Re-export: Chemicals and Textiles Division, tel. 061-832 5541.

Annex A

Goods which may be imported under open individual licence from Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Tariff heading OIL prefix/Description
ex 93.04 ST/RFD Smooth bore guns having a barrel not less than 24 in in length measured from the muzzle to the point at which the charge is exploded on firing; sporting rifles.
ex 93.05 ST/RFD Air guns, air rifles or air pistols capable of discharging a missile with a kinetic energy in excess, in the case of an air pistol of 6 ft lb or in the case of an air gun or air rifle of 12 ft lb.
ex 93.07 ST/RFD Ammunition for sporting rifles.

Note: Open individual licences for imports against ex 93.04, ex 93.05 and ex 93.07 will be issued to registered firearms dealers only.

Goods which may be imported under open individual licence from USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland and Romania.[1]

Tariff heading OIL prefix/Description
50.04 ST/S Silk yarn not put up for retail sale.
ex 50.07 ST/S Silk yarn other than yarn spun from noil or other waste silk, put up for retail sale.
ex 50.09 ST/S Woven fabrics of silk, of noil or other waste silk, of a weight exceeding 585 g/10m² if undischarged or exceeding 485 g/10m² if discharged or partly discharged.

[1] An importer wishing to import the above goods from Albania, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea or the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must apply for a specific import licence.

Annex B

Department of Trade,
Import Licensing Branch,
Charles House,
375 Kensington High Street,
London W14 8QH

Undertaking by importer

If an open individual licence is issued in respect of my/our application(s) reference ..... dated ..... relating to imports from Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Laos, the People's Republic of Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under the provisions of notice to importers No. 1718, I/we undertake to supply to the Department of Trade such information about imports under the licence as may be requested from time to time.

Name and address of applicant: .....

.....

.....

.....

Signature .....

Status .....
(Proprietor, partner, company director, company secretary)

Date .....

Imports from Bulgaria

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979, of goods from Bulgaria which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being	
		a Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		b Lettuce and endive during periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
		c Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	400 tonnes
R 2	ex 20.02	Canned and bottled potatoes	305 tonnes
R 3	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	4 500 short standards
R 4	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber; footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	47.25
R 5	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	89
R 6	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and radiograms	50
R 7	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 in and over in size [1]	25

[1] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Category no.	Units	Quota
2	tonnes	10
	of which, not more than	
2 (IL)	tonnes	9
8	pieces	10 500
14A + 14 B	pieces	1 500
15A	pieces	1 500
16	pieces	10 500
17	pieces	3 000
18	tonnes	4.5
39	tonnes	1
50	tonnes	38
62	tonnes	20
	of which, not more than	
62 (IL) [1]	tonnes	4
82	tonnes	25

[1] of lace of BTN heading 58.09 B. IL=Inner limit.

Imports from China

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from the People's Republic of China which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	14 175 short standards
*R 2	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and fur-skin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather	20 000 pairs
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised of flax	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven flax	
R 3	ex 50.04 ex 50.07	Thrown silk yarns	1 tonne
R 4	ex 50.09	Woven fabrics of silk of a weight exceeding 585 g/10 m² in the gum, or exceeding 485 g/10 m² not in the gum	40 tonnes
*R 5	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' woven outergarments of flax	1 500 pieces
	ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' woven outergarments of flax	
	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' woven undergarments of flax	
	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' woven undergarments of flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats of woven flax	
R 6	64.01 64.02	Footwear (of which not more than £100,000 for leather footwear)	145
R 7	65.05 65.06	Headgear, not being wholly or partly of wool or fur felt	797.107
R 8	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £216,000 for ornamental ware and not more than £37,000 for pottery jars containing stem ginger or duck eggs)	540

Category no.	Units	Quota
1	tonnes	17
2	tonnes	400
	of which, not more than	
2 (IL)	tonnes	68
3	tonnes	3
	of which, not more than	
3 (IL)	tonnes	2
4	pieces	67 000
5	pieces	44 220
	of which, not more than	
5 (IL) *	pieces	4 000
6	pieces	22 000
7	pieces	32 000
8	pieces	570 000
*9	tonnes	40
*10 + 11	pairs	551 000
	of which, not more than	
*10 (IL)	pairs	2 000
15 B	pieces	8 500
*18	tonnes	7.5
*19	pieces	1 235 000
*20	tonnes	6.5
*23	tonnes	49
*32	tonnes	139

Category no.	Units	Quota
*33	tonnes	62
*37	tonnes	17.5
*39	tonnes	35
*40	tonnes	5
50	tonnes	15
*67	tonnes	6
*84	tonnes	11
*87	tonnes	1
*89	tonnes	1.5
*105	tonnes	3
*111	tonnes	4
*118 + 119 + 120	tonnes	1

[1] Separate facility will be created for cloth used in the manufacture in the UK of fusible interlinings – see NTI 1720, *Trade and Industry*, 5 January 1979.
[2] of wool or fine animal hair. IL = Inner limit.

Imports from Czechoslovakia

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from Czechoslovakia which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	725 000 short standards
R 2	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather (not more than 19 650 pairs of gloves wholly of leather)	29 800 pairs
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised, of flax	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven flax	
R 3	ex 58.05	Woven narrow fabrics	3 tonnes
	ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of flax exceeding 30 cm in width	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax other than those made from narrow fabrics	
R 4	ex 64.01	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber	126
	ex 64.02	Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	
R 5	65.01 65.03 65.05 65.06	Headgear (of which not more than £73,645 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	133.9
R 6	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	412.5
R 7	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £130,000 for television receivers)	195
R 8	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	255

Category no.	Units	Quota
2	tonnes	278
	of which, not more than	
2 (IL)	tonnes	190
3	tonnes	9
	of which, not more than	
3 (IL)	tonnes	8
5	pieces	37 185
6	pieces	2 000
8	pieces	48 000
9	tonnes	38
10 + 11	pairs	3 500
12	pairs	35 000
15 B	pieces	73 000
16	pieces	51 500
17	pieces	82 500
18	tonnes	76
19	pieces	111 000
20	tonnes	6
29	pieces	5 000
32	tonnes	100
35	tonnes	51
36	tonnes	33
37	tonnes	86
38 A	tonnes	6
39	tonnes	22
50	tonnes	29.5
61	tonnes	57
62	tonnes	25
	of which, not more than	
62 (IL) [1]	tonnes	5
65	tonnes	50
	of which, not more than	
65 (IL) [2]	tonnes	40
66	tonnes	471
67	tonnes	140
73	pieces	125 000
77	pairs	149 000
83	tonnes	20
87	tonnes	1
89	tonnes	2
91	tonnes	36
100	tonnes	15
105	tonnes	25
113	tonnes	6
117	tonnes	224
118 + 119 + 120	tonnes	64
	of which, not more than	
118 + 119 + 120 (IL) [3]	tonnes	25

[1] of lace of BTN heading 58.09 B. [2] of fabrics of man-made fibres. [3] of towels of all descriptions. IL = Inner limit.

Imports from German Democratic Republic

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from the German Democratic Republic which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	11 000 short standards
R 2	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather	4,100 pairs
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised, of flax	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven flax	
R 3	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £190,000 for ornamental ware)	469
R 4	ex 69.11 ex 69.13	Meissen porcelain	120
R 5	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and transistorised radiograms	120
R 6	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 in and over in size [1]	50
R 7	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	140

[1] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Category no.	Units	Quota
3	tonnes	33
	of which, not more than	
3 (IL)	tonnes	28
4	pieces	51 000
5	pieces	90 450
6	pieces	24 000
8	pieces	2 000
12	pairs	62 000
14 A + 14 B	pieces	3 000
16	pieces	33 500
17	pieces	22 500
26	pieces	31 500
28	pieces	17 500
37	tonnes	61
38 A	tonnes	4
50	tonnes	295
62	tonnes	50
	of which, not more than	
62 (IL) [1]	tonnes	10
66	tonnes	24
67	tonnes	14
73	pieces	11 000
74	pieces	4 000
83	tonnes	3
91	tonnes	5
100	tonnes	1 290
112	tonnes	11

[1] of lace of BTN heading 58.09 B. IL = Inner limit.

Imports from Hungary

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from Hungary which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being: a Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
R 2	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	67 000 short standards
R 3		Gloves (of which not more than 185 000 pairs for wholly leather gloves) the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	250 000 pairs
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised, of flax	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven flax	
R 4	ex 57.11	Woven fabrics of true hemp	55
	ex 62.02	Household linen of true hemp	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of true hemp and of flax excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics	
R 5	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outergarments of woven flax	11 000 pieces
	ex 61.02	Women's, girls', and infants' outergarments of woven flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Undergarments of woven flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
R 6	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt	10.5
R 7	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber; footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	99.75
R 8	ex 65.05	Knitted acrylic caps	3.1
R 9	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £36,250 for ornamental ware)	203
R 10	69.11 69.12 69.13	Herend	120
R 11	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	200
R 12	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semi-conductors	515

Imports from Poland

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from Poland which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being: a Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes

Further information

Inquiries concerning import licensing should be directed to:

Import Licensing Branch
Department of Trade
Charles House
375 Kensington High Street
London W14 8QH
Tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 238 (China)
280 (other)

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
		c Lettuce and endive during the period 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
R 2	ex 07.02	Frozen chipped potatoes	330 tonnes
R 3	ex 07.04	Dried cubed potatoes	915 tonnes
R 4	ex 20.02	Canned potatoes	330 tonnes
R 5	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	83 500 short standards
R 6	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur but excluding gloves of fabric and leather	10 600 pairs
R 7	ex 60.05 ex 62.05	Handicraft textile table covers of flax Other made-up textile articles of woven flax excluding those made-up from narrow fabrics	20
R 8	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04 ex 61.07	Men's and boys' outergarments of woven flax Women's, girls' and infants' outergarments of woven flax Undergarments of woven flax Ties, bow-ties, cravats of woven flax	13 000 pieces
R 9	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber; footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	115.5
R 10	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies of felt	12.9
R 11	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £22,000 for ornamental ware)	498
R 12	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £285,000 for radio receivers, television receivers with screens of under 18 in. in size and radiograms) [1]	380
R 13	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semiconductors	335

[1] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Category no.	Units	Quota
2	tonnes	93
	of which, not more than	
2 (IL)	tonnes	14
3	tonnes	274
	of which, not more than	
3 (IL)	tonnes	47
4	pieces	835 000
5	pieces	431 145
6	pieces	18 000
7	pieces	43 000
8	pieces	267 000
9	tonnes	70
12	pairs	95 000
14 A + 14 B	pieces	27 000
	of which, not more than	
14 A (IL)	pieces	5 000
15 A	pieces	4 000
15 B	pieces	62 000
16	pieces	98 000
17	pieces	39 500
18	tonnes	15
20	tonnes	32
25	pieces	100 000
26	pieces	70 000
27	pieces	40 000
32	tonnes	220
35	tonnes	50
36	tonnes	25
37	tonnes	15
50	tonnes	62
61	tonnes	40
62	tonnes	70
	of which, not more than	
62 (IL) [1]	tonnes	51
64	tonnes	35
	of which, not more than	
64 (IL) [2]	tonnes	30
65	tonnes	15
	of which, not more than	
65 (IL) [3]	tonnes	5
66	tonnes	15
67	tonnes	5
68 + 71 + 80	tonnes	4.5
73	pieces	30 000
83	tonnes	31
91	tonnes	4
105	tonnes	127
117	tonnes	90
118 + 119 + 120	tonnes	18

[1] of lace of BTN heading 58.09 B. [2] of rachel lace ex 60.01. [3] of fabrics of man-made fibres. IL = Inner limit.

Imports from Romania

Quotas for the import into the UK of goods from Romania during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	ex 07.01	Fresh tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	1 980 tonnes
R 2	ex 07.02	Potatoes preserved by freezing	440 tonnes
R 3	ex 07.04	Dried potatoes	30
R 4	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled potatoes	340
R 5	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	8 500 short standards
R 6	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur but excluding gloves of fabric and leather	43 250 pairs
R 7	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04 ex 61.05 ex 61.07 ex 62.02	Outer garments wholly or mainly of flax or ramie Undergarments wholly or mainly of flax or ramie Handkerchiefs wholly or mainly of flax or ramie Ties, bow-ties and cravats wholly or mainly of flax or ramie Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of hemp	29
R 8	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china, porcelain and earthenware	363
R 9	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	250
R 10	ex 85.15	Transistorised 12 in. monochrome television broadcast receivers [1]	720 [2]
R 11	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semiconductors	110

[1] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.
[2] Special conditions apply to this quota. Intending importers should consult Import Licensing Branch before concluding contracts.

Imports from the USSR

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from the USSR which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches)	475 000 short standards
R 2	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	100
R 3	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers	470 [1]
R 4	ex 85.15	Transistorised radiograms	280 [2]
R 5	ex 85.15	Transistorised monochrome television broadcast receivers of 6 in. and 9 in. [3]	20 100 units
R 6	ex 85.21	Electronic valves and semiconductors	265

[1] Quota no. R3 includes provision for import into the United Kingdom of unit transistorised radio tuners whether or not combined with amplifiers. Other parts of unit audio equipment are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom. [2] Radiograms and parts thereof which are not equipped with transistors (including free-standing speakers) are not subject to quantity limitation when imported into the United Kingdom. [3] The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Category no.	Units	Quota
2	tonnes	169
	of which, not more than	
2 (IL)	tonnes	82
9	tonnes	25
20	tonnes	6
32	tonnes	13
62	tonnes	20
	of which, not more than	
62 (IL) [1]	tonnes	4

[1] of lace of BTN heading 58.09 B. IL = Inner limit.

Imports from Vietnam

Quotas for the import into the UK during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1979 of goods from Vietnam which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	69.11 69.12	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian) Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of other kinds of pottery	21

Category no.	Units	Quota
20 22 23 34 35 36 39 40	tonnes	7

1719: imports from China – 1979 temporary arrangements

The definitive arrangements for 1979 for imports into the UK from China, set out in notice to importers 1718, will not come into force until 1 April 1979. The following temporary arrangements, to be administered by Import Licensing Branch, will apply over the period 1 January to 31 March 1979.

Traders seeking an allocation from quotas numbered R1, R3, R4, R6, R7, R8 or MFA categories 1 to 8 and 15B or quota number T5 (MFA category 50) – ie those not marked with an asterisk in notice to importers 1718 – should submit their applications on form ILB/A, completed as set out below, to Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH, not later than 19 January 1979. Applications arriving later than 19 January 1979 will not be considered. Page 1 of form ILB/A should be completed; on page 2 only the amount applied for, in the units of quantity shown against the quotas, need be stated; on page 3 and copy, the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading and countries of consignment and origin should be entered. These quotas will be fully allocated, allocations being made on the basis of returns of past trade previously submitted.

Traders seeking allocations under quotas numbered T2, T9, T10 and T11 under the temporary arrangements are advised to submit their applications to Import Licensing Branch, on form ILB/A completed as set out below, not later than 19 January 1979. Page 1 of the form ILB/A should be completed; on page 2 the quantity or volume and value should be stated; on page 3 and copy, the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading and countries of consignment and origin should be entered. The description of the goods should be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be precisely identified. Allocations will be made on the basis of past trade returns previously submit-

continued on page 27

Guide to government statistics

Published with Trade and Industry 5 January 1979

Using government statistics

Many firms make use of government statistics together with information from other sources to help both in broad strategic planning and in day-to-day decision taking. The Government Statistical Service has prepared a free booklet *Profit from Facts* which illustrates this with a number of actual case histories. The following checklist indicates some of the main areas of use which might be applicable to your firm's needs.

Marketing

☐ Look at your industry's *Business Monitor, Ministry of Agriculture Information Notice* or *Housing and Construction Statistics* to compare your own performance against general sales trends and to watch for opportunities for diversification.

☐ From a variety of sources you can check the number of potential customers in a given sector and compare characteristics with your own customers to highlight possible weaknesses in marketing strategy.

☐ If you are in consumer lines, trends in expenditure are available from the *National Food Survey* and the *Family Expenditure Survey*.

☐ For test marketing, the *Census of Population* and *Census of Distribution* can provide very localised data on numbers of consumers and retail outlets.

☐ Many statistics are available on a regional or area basis and can assist in determining quotas for area salesmen.

☐ Watch the foreign competition through the import figures available from the Customs and Excise Bill of Entry Service.

Contracts

Many contracts contain escalation clauses. Consult the Property Services Agency's *Monthly Bulletin of Construction Indices*, or speak to the Department of Industry and the Department of Employment respectively to find the most appropriate materials and labour indices to use.

Accounts

Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting provides price indices for use in the new system of company accounting. Recommended by the Sandilands Committee and in the interim recommendation (the 'Hyde Guidelines') issued in November 1977 by the Accounting Standards Committee.

Buying

Watch the sales trends of your materials inputs through *Business Monitors*, etc, and their prices with the appropriate wholesale prices indices from the Department of Industry published in *Trade and Industry*.

Personnel

The Department of Employment Gazette and other DE publications will keep you fully informed on the latest figures and trends in earnings, wage rates, overtime, unemployment, vacancies, hours of work, work stoppages due to industrial disputes, retail prices, etc.

Management efficiency and finance

You can compare your own costs and operating ratios with those for your industry, eg

☐ Net output per head, stocks as a percentage of sales, wages per £ of total sales, etc, from the annual *Census of Production*.

☐ Return on capital, dividends and interest as a percentage of assets, profits as a percentage of turnover, etc, from *Business Monitor M3 (Company Finance)*.

Investment

Major investment decisions are made against the background of trends and prospects in the economy. Regular press notices on output, demand, earnings, prices, unemployment, trade, etc are released by government departments. They are all brought together once a month in *Economic Trends*.

The Government Statistical Service

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) comprises the statistics divisions of all major departments plus the two big collecting agencies – Business Statistics Office and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys – and the Central Statistical Office which co-ordinates the system. It is the greatest concentration of statistical expertise and by far the largest single provider of statistics in the country.

The GSS exists first to serve the needs of modern government. But much of the information it compiles is readily usable by business management, particularly in marketing, and indeed large parts of the system have been shaped with this in mind. A vast amount of this information is regularly published and more is available on request.

It is not expensive. The price covers the cost of making it available – for example, the publishing cost of a printed publication or a computer's time in producing a special tablulation.

The GSS cannot normally give tailor-made answers to an individual firm's problems. But it provides a very large source of inexpensive information which may help in finding solutions. It is nearly always worth checking to see what is available before embarking on private research.

How to find what you want

For anyone coming new to government statistics, the first thing to grasp is that each department prepares and publishes its own statistics – via HMSO in the case of most printed publications. If the series is of sufficient interest, it may emerge first in summary form as a press notice. A more detailed treatment is given in the department's own publications – either general publications such as *Trade and Industry* or purely statistical reports like the *Business Monitors*. Finally, it may be included in all-embracing statistical periodicals like the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* or the annual *Social Trends*.

It may be that your needs can be met from one of these digests; or you may have to consult the special departmental publication; or you may have to go further still and seek a special tabulation – at cost – from the department.

The last two pages list the main regular publications, all of which can be referred to at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU and nearly all at the Business Statistics Office at Newport, Gwent; at both you will find photocopying facilities. Most of the principal volumes will be held or quickly obtained by major public libraries around the country.

If you wish to purchase a copy, this can be done through any of the government bookshops. If you cannot find what you need, refer to the more comprehensive *Guide to Official Statistics* or contact the appropriate departmental source, listed on the next two pages. All the extension numbers quoted were up to date at the time of going to print. But they are subject to change, and if you have difficulty finding the right person phone **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** at 01-248 5757 ext 368 (telex 886143), or write to **Press and Information Service, Central Statistical Office,** Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ – or, if you are located in Wales or the west, contact the **Business Statistics Office,** Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. Newport 56111 ext 2973, telex 497121).

Summary

Look at the published source at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library or the Business Statistics Office or your local library or by purchasing from HMSO

For further information phone or write to the appropriate department

If in doubt phone or call at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library or the Business Statistics Office, or write to the Central Statistical Office

Contact points

Central Statistical Office
Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ
01-233 followed by extension
National income and expenditure, balance of payments, index of industrial production, financial statistics, input/output statistics, development of social statistics, regional statistics ext **6135/6193**
Prices indices for current cost accounting ext **7718/7661**
Survey Control Unit ext **7341**
Macro-Economic Databank ext **5401**

Industry, trade, prices

Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection

Business Statistics Office
Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG

Newport 56111
General inquiries ext **2973**

Production statistics:
Annual production statistics, manufacturing ext **2455**
construction ext **2435**
Quarterly and monthly production inquiries exts **2337, 2322**
Purchases inquiry ext **2269**
Classified list of businesses ext **2556**
Distribution statistics:
Annual retail inquiry ext **2070**
Annual inquiry into distributive and service trades, capital expenditure and stocks ext **2113**
Wholesaling and dealing inquiry ext **2708**
Minerals raised annual inquiry ext **2043**

Other offices
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
01-215 followed by extension
Wholesale price indices exts **3544, 3073**
Capital expenditure and stocks, and investment intentions of private industry:
Manufacturing ext 5215
Distributive and service trades ext **3345**

Retail trades turnover ext **3705**
Motor and catering trades turnover ext **3177**
Hire-purchase and other instalment credit ext **3162**

Companies:
Acquisitions and mergers, liquidity, insolvencies ext **5538**
Analysis of accounts exts **3132/5705**

Insurance, private sector pensions funds ext **3162**

Overseas trade:
Visible ext **5703**
Invisible ext 3135

Overseas direct investment and earnings ext **3135**

Economic indicators:
Home ext **3453**
Industrial countries ext **3442**

Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN **01-211** followed by extension

Scientifically qualified manpower ext **7152**
R&D expenditure by industry ext **5156**
Distribution industry ext **7077**

Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY **01-212** followed by extension

Shipping ext **6960**
Tourism ext **5555**

Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU **01-211** followed by extension
Industrial development certificates ext **6440**
Statistical service for the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection ext **5677**

Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG **01-212** followed by extension
Aerospace ext **5986**
Chemicals ext **6937**
Engineering ext **6044**
Manufacturing industries – production, sales, orders:
Motor vehicles ext **0788**
Non-ferrous metals ext **6532**
Steel and shipbuilding ext **5544**
Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather, man-made fibres ext **6210**
Other industries ext **6331**

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU **01-248 5757** Telex: 886143 DTI Export Ldn
Foreign and commonwealth statistics ext **337**

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library
exts **368/369**
Up-to-date and comprehensive trade statistics for all countries, and general statistical publications from all over the world. Overseas directories are also held. Reading room and copying facilities are available.

Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH **01-839 7711**
General inquiries exts **7000, 7024**
National expenditure estimates on food ext **477**
Food consumption estimates exts **388, 479**
Agricultural incomes, etc exts **292, 296, 297, 565**
Agricultural and food statistics for overseas countries ext **544**
Market prices (livestock, dairy products, etc) ext **7058**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE **01-216** followed by extension
Commodity production statistics ext **6416**
Market prices (horticulture) ext **6711**
Fisheries ext **6227**

49-53 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2NH **01-233** followed by extension
Agricultural rents, land prices, etc ext **5454**

Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2DT **01-868 7161**
Agricultural prices indices ext **35**
Wholesale price index (manufactured food and soft drinks) ext **108**
Corn prices in England and Wales ext **150**
National food survey: household food consumption and expenditure ext **43**

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford GU1 2LD **Guildford 68121**
Agricultural censuses and surveys ext **577**

Civil Service

Civil Service Department
Whitehall, London SW1A 2AZ **01-273 3521**
Statistics of Civil Service employment, recruitment, etc

Customs and Excise

Customs and Excise
King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE **01-626 1515**
Statistics related to all indirect taxes administered by the department
other than VAT and car tax ext **2693**
VAT and car tax ext **2148**
Bill of Entry Service, Statistical Office, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL **Southend 49421**
United Kingdom external trade statistics ext **310**

Defence

Statistics Secretariat
Northumberland House, London WC2N 5BP **01-218 4120**
Statistics of manpower, including strength and medical statistics relating to Armed Services

Education, science

Department of Education and Science
Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH **01-928 9222**
Statistics of schools, school leavers, teachers, further and higher education, educational finance and awards. International comparisons and library statistics exts **2776, 2356**

Employment

Department of Employment
Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ **Watford 28500**
Employment, unemployment, vacancies ext **403**
Earnings, wage rates, hours of work ext **319**
New earnings survey ext **500**
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes ext **673**
Employers' labour costs ext **526**
Index of retail prices ext **630**

26 King Street, London SW1Y 6RB **01-214 8627**
Family expenditure survey

Energy

Department of Energy
Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ **01-211** followed by extension
Fuel and energy ext **4292**
Energy models ext **4550**

Environment, transport

Departments of the Environment and Transport
St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TE **01-928 7999**
Roads ext **3185**
Road traffic ext **2629**

2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EP **01-212** followed by extension
Passenger traffic, road vehicles ext **8987**
Public road passenger transport ext **8330**
Inland freight transport, railways ext **7513**
Road accidents ext **7452**
Traffic of seaports ext **8323**
Road goods transport ext **8297**
Building materials exts **7147, 8411**
Construction industries ext **7142**
Planning and land use ext **4113**
Local government financial statistics ext **4627**
Population projections exts **8558, 8563**
Household projections exts **8555, 8557**
Housing ext **8551**

Health, social security

Department of Health and Social Security
Central Office, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE98 1YX 0632-857111
Social security statistics ext **449**

42-46 Weston Street, London SE1 3QW **01-407 4411**
Personal social services ext **230**
Health services ext **231**

Health and Safety Executive
Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF **01-229 3456**
Health and safety statistics ext **442**

Home Office

Home Office
Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS **01-399 5191**
Administration of justice; criminal and penal matters; immigration; misuse of drugs; fire; betting and liquor licensing; community relations; experiments on living animals; and elections ext **298**

Judicial

Lord Chancellor's Office
67 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3RG **01-212 7960**
Judical statistics relating to the Judical Committee of the Privy Council, the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Crown Court, county courts and other civil courts.

Overseas aid

Ministry of Overseas Development
Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH **01-834 2377**
British aid to developing countries ext **265**

Population

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
St Catherine's House, Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP **01-242 0262**
Population and vital statistics (England and Wales):
National and local estimates of population ext **2249**
Regional demography and sub-national population projections ext **2183**
Overseas migration ext **2182**
National population projections, international data, marriages and general inquiries ext **2169**
Deaths, abortions, infectious diseases ext **2229**
Births ext **2162**
Divorces ext **2165**

Social surveys ext **2292**
Census of population, general inquiries exts **2009/2013**

Census Division, Customer Services Section, Titchfield, Hampshire **Titchfield 42511**
Supply of special and unpublished statistics exts **231, 296**

The OPCS Reference Library, St Catherine's House **01-242 0262**
Copies of all OPCS publications and historic references of the General Register Office, together with national and international publications on OPCS subjects. Open to the public Monday to Friday, 09.00 to 16.00 hours exts **2235/2237**

Government Actuary's Department
Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LS **01-273** followed by extension number

Surveys of occupational pension schemes ext **5200**
National population projections ext **3206** (alternative contact point to OPCS)
Moving early 1979 to 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE **01-242 6828.**

Taxation

Board of Inland Revenue
Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB **01-438 6649**
Statistics of direct taxes, corporate income, surveys of personal incomes, personal wealth and conveyancing.

Treasury

HM Treasury
Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG **01-233 5576**
Public expenditure

Scotland

Scottish Office
New St Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3TD **031-556 8400**
(postal codes as at subject headings)
General inquiries ext **4045**
Manpower/employment (Scottish Office interest) (EH1 3SX) ext **4389**
Scottish economic matters (general) (EH1 3TA) ext **4534**
Crime and related matters (EH1 3TF) ext **5115**
Planning and local government matters (EH1 3SZ) ext **5193**

43 Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh EH1 1DN **031-556 9233**
Education ext **283**
Social work ext **229**

Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW **031-443 4020**
Agriculture ext **2003**
Fisheries ext **2045**

83 Princes Street, Edinburgh EH2 2HH **031-226 3781**
Housing ext **233**

Scottish Health Service, Common Services Agency, Information Services Division, Trinity Park House, South Trinity Road, Edinburgh EH5 3SQ **031-552 6255**
Health statistics ext **2458**

Wales

Welsh Office (Economic Services Division)
31 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9UJ **Cardiff 42661**
Demographic ext **27**
Economic ext **26**
Education ext **50**
Financial ext **113**
Health ext **45**
Housing ext **24**
Personal social services ext **27**

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Departments
Stormont, Belfast BT4 3SW **Belfast 63210**
Economic ext **2432**
Social ext **2432**
Prices ext **2432**
Housing ext **2079**

Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3SF **Belfast 650111**
Agriculture ext **587**

Netherleigh House, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JS **Belfast 63244**
Manpower ext **425**

21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ **Belfast 30555**
Industrial (general) ext **113**

Government statistical publications

The most important government publications containing statistics are listed below. In most cases they are wholly statistical publications like *Business Monitors*; in others, the statistics appear in addition to other information. Far more detail, including information about *ad hoc* reports and articles, is offered by the *Guide to Official Statistics* (HMSO £8.25) which can be seen in many major libraries. Notes about new developments in official statistics are published in the quarterly *Statistical News* (HMSO £3.88 per annum).

Some statistics are compiled separately for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and it is not always possible to combine them into United Kingdom totals. In these cases it is often necessary to consult the separate publications for detailed information about each country.

Unless otherwise stated, all the following are published by HMSO and can be ordered from any of the bookshops listed on page 4.

All prices were up to date at the time of going to print but are subject to change and should be checked. Prices do not include postage.

It may be worth checking whether other bodies such as trade associations or the National Economic Development Office have published any recent reports on the industry in question. All NEDO publications are listed in the free booklet *Nedo in Print*, obtainable by post from NEDO Books, 1 Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LJ.

General digests

Monthly Digest of Statistics. Collection of main series from all government departments. Monthly £2.10
Annual Abstract of Statistics contain many more series than the Monthly Digest and provides a longer run of years. Annual £8.50
Social Trends brings together key social and demographic series in colour charts and tables. Annual £7.90
Regional Statistics. A selection of the main statistics that are available on a regional basis. Annual £7.50
Scottish Abstract of Statistics. Annual £6.25
Digest of Welsh Statistics. Annual £5.25
Northern Ireland Digest of Statistics. 6-monthly £2.00
Welsh Social Trends. Annual £3.50

Trade and Industry

Statistics and commentary from the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Statistics include wholesale prices, capital expenditure and stocks, retail sales, catering and motor trades turnover, hire purchase, engineering sales and orders, industrial production and investment intentions, textiles, man-made fibres, regional development grants and selective assistance, company acquisitions, liquidity and insolvencies, energy trends, home and OECD economic indicators, and overseas trade. Further information: 01-215 5021. Weekly 40p

General economic

Economic Trends. Commentary and selection of tables and charts provide a broad background to trends in the UK economy. The Annual Supplement (price £2.80) presents very long runs of quarterly figures for all the main series. Monthly £2.10
Scottish Economic Bulletin. 4-monthly £1.75
Welsh Economic Trends. Annual £4.25
Social and Economic Trends in Northern Ireland. Annual £3.00
Trade and Industry contains statistics and commentary from the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Statistics include wholesale prices, capital expenditure and stocks, retail sales, catering and motor trades turnover, hire purchase, engineering sales and orders, industrial production and investment intentions, textiles, man-made fibres, regional development grants and selective assistance, company acquisitions, liquidity and insolvencies, energy trends, home and EEC economic indicators, and overseas trade. Further information: 01-215 5021. Weekly 40p
National Income and Expenditure 'Blue Book' gives detailed estimates of the national accounts including consumers' expenditure. Annual £4.95
UK Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'. Annual £3.95
Financial Statement and Budget Report contains income and expenditure of central government and economic report including short-term forecast. Annual £1.40
Input-output Tables for the UK (Business Monitor PA1004). Annual £2.10
Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting. Periodically £3.50
Economic Progress Report[1] published by the Treasury. It contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators. From time to time it also contains supplements on subjects of special interest, eg the Budget. Monthly free
[1] Obtainable from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.
CSO Macro-Economic Databank. Data stored cover the index of industrial production, national income and expenditure, balance of payments, prices, wages and earnings, and population and manpower. A summary index of contents is available, free, from the CSO. Data are available in computer print-out form, punch cards, or on magnetic tape. For details, including fees charged, contact the CSO (01-233 5401).

Public expenditure

Public Expenditure White Papers present government's expenditure plans with corresponding figures for last five years. Annual £3.05
Supply Estimates give details of estimated cash requirements of central government departments for the forthcoming financial year. Annual £13.10.
Memorandum by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. Annual £1.20
Appropriation Accounts (3 volumes) give details of actual expenditure incurred by government departments during the previous financial year together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. Annual £18.75. See also National Income and Expenditure and Financial Statistics.
Cash Limits gives details of cash limits to be applied to most CG and LA services. Annual 35p

Industrial production and sales

Report on the Census of Production published annually in the Business Monitor PA series in separate parts for each industry, with a separate volume of summary tables. They include data on total purchases, total sales, stocks, work in progress, capital expenditure, employment, and wages and salaries. Each part individually priced
Quarterly Statistics of Manufacturers' Sales published in the Business Monitor PQ series in separate volumes for each industry. As well as sales figures, other relevant information such as imports and exports is included. On subscription £1.56 each per annum. Complete sets £160.00 per annum
Monthly Statistics published for certain industries in the Business Monitor PM series in separate volumes for each industry covered. On Subscription £4.32 each per annum
Report on the Census of Production for 1968. The last of the quinquennial surveys, now superseded by the current system of quarterly and annual statistics, was for 1968. All parts are now out of print. Photocopies may be obtained, for a fee, from the Library. Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG.
Parts 159-171 (the Directory of Businesses) have been replaced by a new set of publications entitled 'Classified List of Businesses', details of which are available from Business Statistics Office Library.
Census of Production for Northern Ireland. Annual £1.60

Defence

Statement on the Defence estimates. Annual £1.60

Energy

Digest of UK Energy Statistics contains a flow diagram, tables and charts of UK energy production and consumption. Separate sections deal with production and consumption of individual fuels, oil and gas reserves, fuel prices and foreign trade in fuels. Annual £7.50
Note: Further statistical information can be obtained from the annual report and accounts of each of the nationalised industries.
Energy Trends[1] contains monthly and quarterly tables of production and consumption of fuels and aggregated energy consumption together with a commentary. Monthly, free
[1] Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Energy (address page 2)

External trade

Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom gives detailed statistics of exports and imports cumulated throughout the year. More detailed annual volumes are also produced. Monthly £7.00
Statistics of Trade through United Kingdom Ports which commenced publication in 1976 provides a quarterly commodity and country analysis by ports of United Kingdom overseas trade. Quarterly and annual £6.50. Annual subscription £35.80
Overseas Trade Analysed in Terms of Industries (Business Monitor M10) gives an analysis of commodities imported and exported, according to the industries of which they are principal products. Six-monthly 85p
Bill of Entry Services with a few exceptions, analyses of exports and imports under individual trade headings and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports for particular months or cumulative periods can be obtained from the Bill of Entry Service. Statistical Office, HM Customs and Excise, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL (Southend-on-Sea 49421 ext. 310) on payment of a fee to cover the costs of the service.

Building, construction and property

Housing and Construction Statistics. Figures on output, orders, prices, finance, etc, in construction, housebuilding and building materials. Some regional analyses. Quarterly £3.50
Notes and definitions supplement. Annual 80p
Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales. Quarterly £2.25
Scottish Housing Statistics. Quarterly £1.50

Digest of Housing Statistics for Northern Ireland. Quarterly 35p

The three publications above contain housing statistics for local authority areas

Report on the Census of Production – Construction
(Business Monitor PA500). Annual £1.00

Private Contractors' Construction Censuses. Annual £1.75

Monthly Bulletin of Construction Indices for use with National Economic Development Office price adjustment formula. Separate bulletins for
Building Works. Monthly 60p
Civil Engineering Works. Monthly 40p
Specialist Engineering Installations. Monthly 50p

Price Adjustment for Building Contracts (Series 2) Monthly Bulletin of Indices. Monthly 75p

Rates and Rateable Values in England and Wales. Annual £1.50

Rates and Rateable Values in Scotland. Annual £1.00

Mining and quarrying

Minerals 1976 (Business Monitor PA1007) presents statistics on minerals extracted, employment, etc, in the mining and quarrying industry. Annual £1.00

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1977. Annual £10.25

World Mineral Statistics. Annual £6.50

Manpower, earnings, retail prices, etc

Department of Employment Gazette includes articles, tables and charts on manpower, employment, unemployment, hours worked, wage rates, earnings, labour costs, retail prices, stoppages due to disputes, etc. Monthly £1.25 (annual subscription including postage £17.64)

New Earnings Survey relates to earnings from employment by industry, occupation, region, etc, at April each year. Six parts between October and April. Each part costs £3.50

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. Annual £6.50

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. Monthly 40p (annual subscription including postage £5.64)

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968. £7.00

British Labour Statistics: Yearbook contains detailed labour statistics for the year with some data on earlier years for the main series. Annual £20.00

Survey of Personal Incomes. Analysis of incomes by range, source, marital status, and region. Main results 1975-76[1] 70p

Estimated Wealth of Individuals in the UK 1975.[1] 35p

Civil Service Statistics. Annual £2.75

First Destination of University Graduates.[2] Annual £5.75

[1] Obtainable from Inland Revenue Public Inquiry Room, Room 8, New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.
[2] Obtainable from the Central Services Unit, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9EP.

Financial and companies

Financial Statistics. Key financial and monetary statistics of the United Kingdom. Monthly £3.40

Company Finance (Business Monitor M3). An analysis of the accounts of listed and unlisted companies. Annual £2.00

Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds Investment (Business Monitor M5). Quarterly £1.56 per annum

Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies (Business Monitor M7). Quarterly £1.56 per annum

Local Government Financial Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £1.75

Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics. Annual £3.00

Local Financial Returns, Scotland. Annual £1.00

District Councils, Summary of Statements of Accounts, Northern Ireland. Annual 50p

Insurance Business Statistics. Annual £24.00

Taxation

Inland Revenue Statistics includes detailed results of the Surveys of Personal Income and Estimates of Personal Wealth. Annual £7.00

Report of the Commissioners of HM Inland Revenue. Annual £1.10

Report of the Commissioners of HM Customs and Excise. Statistics related to all taxes administered by Customs and Excise including the duties on tobacco, alcoholic drink, hydrocarbon oil and betting and gaming, import duties, and Value Added Tax. Annual £3.15

Betting and Gaming Bulletin.[1] Revenue statistics. Monthly. Annual subscription £2.37 including postage

Spirits Bulletin.[1] Detailed statistics of quantities duty paid. Monthly. Annual subscription £4.86 including postage

Wine Bulletin (abbreviated).[1] Detailed statistics of quantities duty paid by strength. Monthly. Half yearly subscription £3.24 including postage

Wine Bulletin.[1] Detailed statistics of quantities duty paid by country of origin and tariff/trade code number. Monthly. Half yearly subscription of £135.00 including postage

Obtainable from the Bill of Entry Service, HM Customs and Excise (address page 2)

Transport

Transport Statistics, Great Britain 1966-76. Annual £5.75

National Travel Survey
Vol. 1 Cross-sectional analysis of passenger travel in GB. £1.10
Vol 2 Number of journeys per week by different types of households, individuals and vehicles. £1.25
Vol 3 A comparison of the 1965, 1972/73 surveys. £1.80

Number of Road Vehicles, New Registrations (Business Monitor M1). Monthly. £4.32 per annum

Road Accidents. Annual £2.25

Railway Accidents. Annual £1.75

Analysis of UK Nationality of Vessels in Seaborne Trade (Business Monitor M8). Annual £2.59

Annual Digest of Port Statistics,[1] Volumes I and II. Annual £10 per vol.

Quarterly Bulletin of Port Statistics.[1] Quarterly £20 per annum

Casualties to Vessels and Accidents to Men, Return for 1976. Annual £1.75

Civil Aviation Authority Monthly Statistics.[2] Monthly £3.00 (£30.0 per annum)

Accidents to Aircraft on the British Register.[2] Annual £2.50

[1] Obtainable from National Ports Council, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DZ

[2] Obtainable from the Library, Civil Aviation Authority, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Distribution and other services

Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971 numbers, sizes, types, turnover, floor-space, stocks, credit sales, etc, of businesses in the retail distribution field and related service trades. Published in the Business Monitor SD series:
Part 1 Retail Outlets (Establishment Tables) (SD10). £1.60
Parts 2 to 11 Area Tables (SD11-SD20). From £1.05
Part 12 Area Summary Figures (SD21). £2.00
Part 13 Retail Organisation Tables and Service Trades (SD22). £2.95
Supplement: Further establishment and organisation tables (SD22) £5.25

Retail Trade. Summary figures for retail trade and detailed index numbers of sales in various kinds of shops (Business Monitors SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4). Monthly £4.32 per annum each

Catering Trades. Summary of figures for all caterers, with analysis by kind of business (Business Monitor SD5). Quarterly £1.56 per annum

Cinemas. Numbers of cinemas, admissions, etc. (Business Monitor M2). Annual 45p

Annual Statistics on Retail Trades. Detailed statistics on types and number of businesses, turnover, gross margins, numbers employed, etc (Business Monitor SDA25). Annual (in preparation)

Agriculture, fisheries and food

A comprehensive guide to sources of agriculture, food and fisheries statistics is published by HMSO as No. 23 in the series **Studies in Official Statistics.** *MAFF publishes much of its information through* **Statistical Information Notices** *in a more permanent form in*
Agricultural Statistics: England and Wales. Annual £4.25
Agricultural Statistics: United Kingdom. Annual £2.25
see also
Agricultural Statistics, Scotland. Annual £4.50
Agriculture in Scotland. Annual £1.50
Scottish Agricultural Economics. Annual £1.75
Statistical Review of Farming in Northern Ireland. Annual, free
A Century of Agricultural Statistics, GB, 1866-1966 (out of print)
Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables. Annual £2.00
Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical tables. Annual £2.50

Readers wishing to refer to this publication should consult their local reference library.

Household Food Consumption and Expenditure (National Food Survey) report on food consumption, expenditure and nutrition by type of household. (Quarterly reports appear in **MAFF's Food Facts** and elsewhere). Annual £3.50

Population and households

The most detailed statistics on population and households are collected in the periodic censuses conducted by OPCS and the Registrars General for Scotland and Northern Ireland, the most recent of which was for 1971. County reports and separate volumes on immigration, economic activity, workplaces and transport to work, qualified manpower, household composition, etc, are all now published.

For annual mid-year estimates of population data to local authority level consult

Population estimates, England and Wales. 95p

Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland. 60p

The Registrar General's Annual Report for N. Ireland. £2.70

Population Trends contains regular series of tables on subjects for which OPCS is responsible in England and Wales, in addition to articles on a variety of population and medical topics. Quarterly £2.25

Population Projections. Projections for the UK and constituent countries beyond the end of the century. Latest projections based on mid-1976 population. Annual £2.75

OPCS Monitors, available free of charge from Information Branch (Dept GS), Office of Population Censuses and Surveys are designed for the quick release of figures within the range of OPCS activities. These include the most recent population estimates and projections and migration figures.

Family Expenditure Survey shows, in great detail, income and expenditure by type of household for the UK and includes some regional analyses. Annual £4.50

Family Expenditure Survey, Northern Ireland. Annual £1.85

General Household Survey. A continuous sample survey of households relating to a wide range of social and socio-economic policy areas. Latest report for 1976. £10.00

Education

Education Statistics for the UK. Annual £6.00

Statistics of Education, 6 volumes mainly relating to England and Wales:
Vol 1 Schools. Annual £4.75
Vol 2 School leavers, CSE and GCE. Annual £4.25
Vol 3 Further Education. Annual £4.50
Vol 4 Teachers. Annual £7.00
Vol 5 Finance and Awards. Annual £2.70
Vol 6 Universities, United Kingdom. Annual £8.75

Home affairs

Betting Licensing Statistics. Annual £1.65
Experiments on Living Animals. Annual 35p
Fire Statistics. Annual £4.00
Control of Immigration Statistics. Annual 95p
Liquor Licensing Statistics. Annual £3.00

Justice and law

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £7.75
Criminal Statistics, Scotland. Annual £1.75
Judicial Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £3.25
Civil Judicial Statistics, Scotland. Annual 80p
Prison Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £2.50
Report on the Probation and After-care Department. Triennial £1.20
Report on Prisons in Scotland. Annual £1.75
Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles. Annual £1.75
Offences of Drunkenness. Annual 70p

Health and safety

Health and Safety Statistics. Annual £1.75

Health, social services and social security

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England. Annual £6.00
Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales. Annual £3.75
Social Security Statistics. Annual £7.00
Scottish Health Statistics. Annual £6.50
Report on the Hospital In-patient Inquiry. Preliminary tables. Annual 95p
Report on the Hospital In-patient Inquiry. Main tables. Annual £7.25

Overseas aid

British Aid Statistics. Statistics of UK economic aid to developing countries. Annual £6.25

Where to obtain HMSO publications

Government Bookshops, London

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB (callers only) **01-928 6977**
PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH (mail orders only)
PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH (telephone orders only) **01-928 1321**

Government Bookshops outside London (callers or mail order)

13A Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR **031-225 6333**
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY **Belfast 34488**
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW **Cardiff 23654**
258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE **021-643 3740**
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ **Bristol 24306**
Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS **061-834 7201**

HMSO sales agents

In many other large towns there is a bookseller who acts as an HMSO agent.

Orders by post

Orders will be serviced more quickly if sent to the nearest Government Bookshop (in the London area orders should be sent to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH).

Subscriptions

Annual subscriptions to all periodicals can be placed with any Government Bookshop.

General inquiries about HMSO publications

(not orders or matters related to them)
HMSO Publishing and Marketing Inquiry Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-583 9876 ext. 6083

ted and licences will be issued for up to 25 per cent of these quotas, due account being taken of the definitive quotas set for particular products. Traders should not assume they will receive 25 per cent of any amounts allocated to them under these quotas in previous years and are warned not to commit themselves until they receive an import licence.

Licences issued under these temporary arrangements will in all cases be deductible from the trader's allocation against the definitive quotas when these come into operation. All import licences issued under the terms of this notice will be valid to 31 March 1980, subject to the condition that the goods are shipped to the UK on or before 31 December 1979; they will not be further extended.

Importers wishing to have their allocation under these arrangements split between two or more licences should submit the appropriate number of application forms.

Some quotas have been under heavy pressure for several years and it is unlikely therefore that newcomers to those categories will be granted licences.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 238.

Quota no.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
R 1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	14 175 short standards
T 2		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur and including gloves of fabric and leather	166.9
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
R 3	50.04 ex 50.07	Thrown silk yarns	1 tonne
R 4	ex 50.09	Woven fabrics of silk of a weight exceeding 585 g/10 m² in the gum, or exceeding 485 g/10 m² not in the gum	40 tonnes
T 5	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	15 tonnes
R 6	64.01 64.02	Footwear (of which leather £100,000 and of which non-leather £45,000)	145
R 7	65.05 65.06	Headgear, not being wholly or partly of wool or fur felt	797.107
R 8	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £216,000 for ornamental ware and not more than £37,000 for pottery jars containing stem ginger or duck eggs)	540
T 9	55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale	1 123 000 m²
	55.07 55.08	Woven fabrics of cotton	
	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres not put up for retail sale	
	51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	
	ex 56.07	Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste)	
	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	58.05	Woven narrow fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, or of cotton	
T 10	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	236.7
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair, *other than jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twin-sets, cardigans, bed jackets, jumpers, blouses and shirt blouses,* but including babies garments	

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
T 11		Textile manufacture, being: a Household textiles, of which not more than 343 400 m² for cotton towels being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
		Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets), wholly or mainly of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
		b Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres, *other than T-shirts and light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pull-overs, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, other than shirts of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres and other than undervests and the like, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres*	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel, of knitted or crocheted cotton or of man-made fibres, *other than jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twin-sets, cardigans, bedjackets, jumpers, blouses and shirt blouses,* but including babies' garments	425.7
	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax, *other than trousers, breeches, shorts and suits (including co-ordinate suits), of cotton or of man-made textile fibres*	
	ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of woven cotton, of man-made fibres of flax, *other than trousers, slacks, blouses, shirt-blouses, jackets, blazers, overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, but including such garments of textile fabric of heading no 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12 and including babies' garments*	
	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments of flax	
	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (of which not more than 149 783 m² for cotton handkerchiefs) of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	

Category no.	Units	Quota
1	tonnes	17
2	tonnes	400 [1]
	of which, not more than	
2 (IL)	tonnes	68
3	tonnes	3
	of which, not more than	
3 (IL)	tonnes	2
4	'000 pieces	67
5	pieces	44 220
	of which, not more than	
5 (IL) [2]	pieces	4 000
6	'000 pieces	22
7	'000 pieces	32
8	'000 pieces	570
15B	pieces	8 500

[1] A separate facility will be created for cloth used in the manufacture in the UK of fusible interlinings – see NTI 1720, *Trade and Industry*, 5 January 1979. [2] Of wool and/or fine animal hair. IL Inner limit.

1720: China – supplementary cotton cloth quota for fusible interlining manufacturers

Notice to importers 1669, *Trade and Industry*, 17 March 1978, gave details of a supplementary quota in 1978 for imports into the UK from China of cotton cloth falling within tariff heading 55.09 exclusively for use in the manufacture in the UK of woven cotton fusible interlinings for the clothing industry.

Following further discussions within the EEC the final arrangements for imports into the UK from China in 1979 make provision for a similar supplementary quota. As before, only firms who are responsible for the manufacture in the UK, and the marketing, of such woven cotton fusible interlinings will be considered for an allocation from the supplementary quota.

Firms who consider themselves eligible and who would wish to be considered for an allocation from the quota are invited to submit to Chemicals and Textiles (CT) Division of the Department of Industry, at the address shown at the end of this notice, applications on form ILB/A to arrive not later than 24 January 1979. Applications should be accompanied by a statement showing separately the applicant's past sales to the UK marker; to other EEC markets; and to non-EEC markets of UK-produced woven cotton fusible interlinings for the years 1976 and 1977 and for the nine months ended 30 September 1978, supported by a report by a qualified, practising, independent accountant, as set out in the annex to this notice.

Applicants should also submit the address and trading name (if different from their own name) of the establishment(s) in which the imported cloth will be finished, coated or otherwise processed. Where such processing of the cloth is to be undertaken by companies other than the applicant, acting on commission, this should be stated together with the names and full addresses of these companies. Applications would be considered on their merits by CT Division and applicants would be notified as to whether or not they qualified for an allocation from the quota.

It should be noted that firms who did qualify for an allocation would be required to sign undertakings to maintain their purchases of UK-produced cotton cloth at a level not less than that which obtained in 1978 and to submit to CT Manchester, at the address shown at the end of this notice, quarterly statistical returns of cloth imported under the supplementary quota and of resultant production and sales of interlinings. Pro formae for this purpose are available from CT Manchester. Firms would also be required to submit their production and trading records to periodic

inspection by Department of Industry officials.

Inquiries: Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Industry, Britannic Building, 60 Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2FL, tel. 061-832 5541.

Annex

Statement in support of application to receive a licence to permit imports during 1979 of cotton cloth falling within tariff heading 55.09 originating in China and to be used exclusively for the manufacture in the United Kingdom of fusible interlinings for the clothing industry (Relevant notice to importers is 1720).

Importer's statement

I/We declare that our sales in the years 1976 and 1977 and January to September 1978 of woven cotton fusible interlinings manufactured in the United Kingdom were as follows:

(Tonnes)	Jan-Dec 1976	Jan-Dec 1977	Jan-Sep 1978
a Sales in the UK market			
b Sales in other EEC markets			
c Sales in non-EEC markets			

Date ..... Signed .....

Status .....
(Proprietor, Partner, Director or Secretary)

Name and address of firm .....

.....

.....

Name and telephone number for inquiries .....

.....

.....

Accountant's report

I/We have conferred with the officials and employees concerned in the compilation of the figures shown and have made such tests as I/We have considered necessary. I/We report that in my/our opinion, the figures are those required by the Department of Industry for the purpose of this application.

Date ..... Signed .....

Professional qualification .....

.....

Address .....

.....

1721: importation of portable monochrome tv sets from Taiwan

Notice to importers 1648 set out the arrangements for the importation into the UK of portable monochrome television sets originating in Taiwan. Traders should note that these arrangements are being extended to 31 December 1979. The goods affected and the quota established for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979 are as follows:

Tariff heading/description	Units
ex 85.15 Monochrome television receivers, whether or not incorporating sound reproducers or recorders, with cathode-ray tubes whose bulb diagonal measurement is 39 cm. or less.	35 000

Licensing arrangements

The quota will be administered by Import Licensing Branch and will be allocated to traders on the basis of their past trade. Traders seeking an allocation from the quota which has been established should send their applications, on Form ILB/A, to reach Import Licensing Branch at the address shown above not later than 19 January 1979. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2 only question 1 need be answered; on page 3 and copy the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading and countries of consignment and origin should be entered. The applications should be accompained by a statement of past trade by the applicant supported by a report by a qualified, practising, independent accountant on a form for this purpose which is available from Import Licensing Branch.

Traders will be informed of their allocations as soon as possible after 19 January 1979.

Letters of credit

Traders are reminded that current exchange control regulations in respect of goods subject to quantitative restrictions prohibit banks from opening letters of credit or amending those subsisting, unless they are satisfied that a valid import licence has been issued for such goods.

Re-exports

Applications for licences for the importation of television sets intended for re-export will be considered separately. Traders seeking re-export licences should send their application forms to Import Licensing Branch and submit a duplicate copy to Computers, Systems and Electronics Division, Department of Industry, Room 412, Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, London SW1 – with the following additional details.

The quantity of monochrome television receivers imported in each quarter of the last calendar year, analysed by tube size and total value, country of origin and manufacturer and, in respect of the proposed re-export, the country of destination and a copy of the firm order placed by the overseas customer.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 276.

1722: importation of portable monochrome tv sets from the Republic of Korea

Notice to importers 1623 set out the arrangements for the importation into the UK of portable monochrome television sets originating in the Republic of Korea. Traders should note that these arrangements are being extended to 30 June 1979. The goods affected and the quota established for the period 1 January to 30 June 1979 are as follows:

Tariff heading/description	Units
ex 85.15 Monochrome television receivers, whether or not incorporating sound reproducers or recorders, with cathode-ray tubes whose bulb diagonal measurement is 39 cm. or less.	17 500

Licensing arrangements

The quota will be administered by Import Licensing Branch and will be allocated to traders on the basis of their past trade. Traders seeking an allocation from the quota which has been established should send their applications, on Form ILB/A, to reach Import Licensing Branch at the address shown above not later than 19 January 1979. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2 only question 1 need be answered; on page 3 and copy the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading and countries of consignment and origin should be entered. The applications should be accompained by a statement of past trade by the applicant supported by a report by a qualified, practising, independent accountant on a form for this purpose which is available from Import Licensing Branch.

Traders will be informed of their allocations as soon as possible after 19 January 1979 and a further announcement will be made in due course about the arrangements for the period 1 July to 31 December 1979.

Letters of credit

Traders are reminded that current exchange control regulations in respect of goods subject to quantitative restrictions prohibit banks from opening letters of credit or amending those subsisting, unless they are satisfied that a valid import licence has been issued for such goods.

Re-exports

Applications for licences for the importation of television sets intended for re-export will be considered separately. Traders seeking re-export licences should send their application forms to Import Licensing Branch and submit a duplicate copy to Computers, Systems and Electronics Division, Department of Industry, Room 412, Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, London SW1 – with the following additional details.

The quantity of monochrome television receivers imported in each quarter of the last calendar year, analysed by tube size and total value, country of origin and manufacturer and, in respect of the proposed re-export, the country of destination and a copy of the firm order placed by the overseas customer.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 276.

Paper and board duty free quotas – 1979

Further to the article 'Tariff quotas 1979: paper and board and certain printed products originating in Efta countries (and Finland)' in *Trade and Industry* on 22 December, the following increases have been made in respect of chapter 49 (certain printed products, page 636):

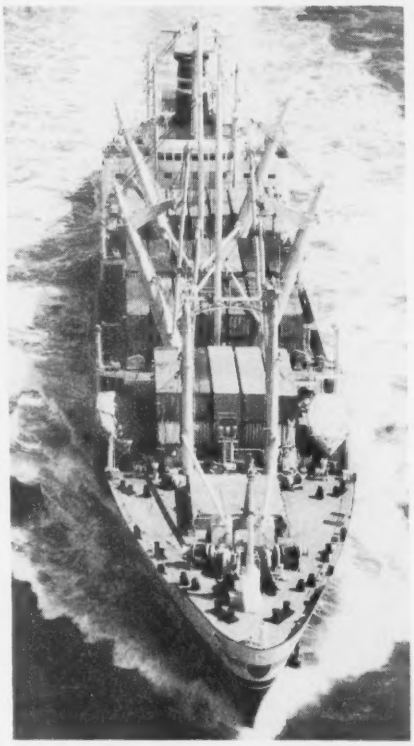
Finland. Quota serial no. 3104: 17.250 tonnes. **Switzerland.** Quota serial no. 3163: 20.264 tonnes.

Note the following amendments on pages 635 and 636 also:

Austria. (48.07) Other: Quota serial no. 2664. **Portugal.** CIIa and CIIb should read CII only. **Finland.** Quota serial no.: 2915 not 2195.

Overseas trade
export services

New UK-Mexico groupage service



Liner Shipping Agencies, in co-operation with its principal, Atlanticargo, is starting a fortnightly groupage service to Mexico City from London and the north of England. It will use the Atlanticargo shipping service from UK to the port of Veracruz.

Liner Shipping Agencies plans to work in full co-operation with forwarding agents. Cargo will be received at Comclear, London and W. H. Stott, Runcorn, with fortnightly departures.

Atlanticargo vessel *Finnsailor* is being used for the first sailing from the UK on 11 January, probably arriving at Veracruz on 24 January and Mexico City on 26 January.

A special tariff, applied to the Atlanticargo combined transport bill of lading, will cover freight and liability for the through transit from the UK receiving depot to the customs house at Pantaco depot in Mexico City. Careful pre-planning in co-operation with Atlanticargo Mexican agents, Agencies Maritimas del Pacifico, SA, will deal with customs clearance and delivery of cargo from Pantaco depot.

Further information: circle 273

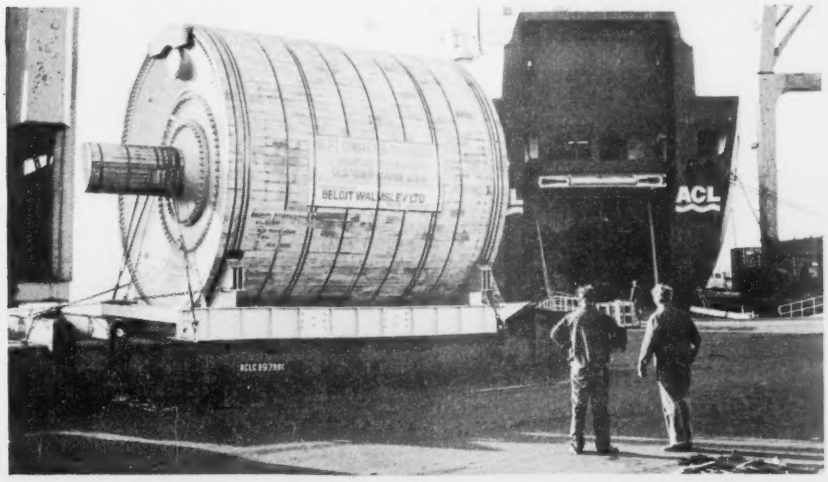
Drying cylinder shipped by ACL

A massive 90-tonne Beloit Walmsley designed ribbed Yankee cylinder pictured below on its way to Maine in the United States, was shipped from the Royal Seaforth container terminal, Liverpool to New York in Atlantic Container Line's 19 000 ton ro-ro container vessel *Atlantic Song*.

The cylinder, 23.75 ft long, 15 ft diameter and 15.75 ft high on its shipping skid, was built at the Bolton works of Beloit Walmsley Ltd, of Wood Street, Bury. It will form part of a new tissue paper making machine which is being supplied by Beloit Corporation, Wisconsin, to the Diamond International Corporation, Old Town, Maine. It has taken nearly a year to manufacture.

The cylinder was brought to Royal Seaforth by a low loader of Robert Wynn and Sons, heavy hauliers, Manchester, and was transferred by floating crane to a 100-ton roll trailer for the Atlantic crossing.

Further information: circle 274



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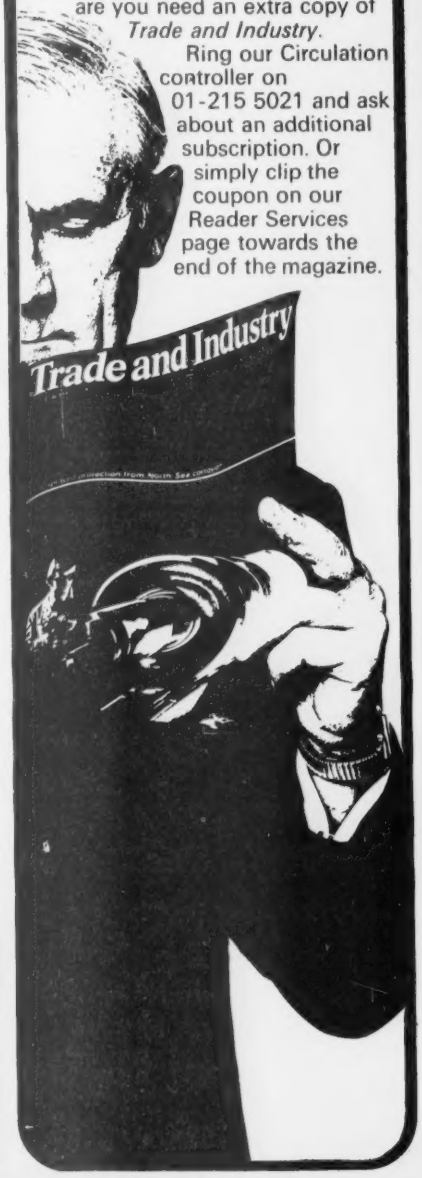
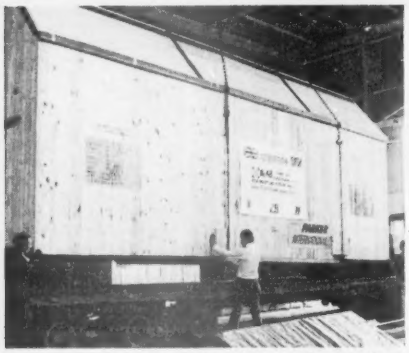




Wrapped up against the Siberian weather, the last of Coberrow's 48 fuel gas conditioning plants about to leave Parker International's works in London's dockland for shipment to USSR. The equipment was part of a £100 million export contract won by Coberrow consortium, manufactured by Bescon, a division of Plenty Group.

Time to build a presence

As the end of the USSR's current (1976-80) five-year plan approaches, it is likely that this year's paring of western imports will be reversed. And the opportunities for western equipment could be even greater under the next industrial development plan. John Hutson, commercial counsellor at the British embassy in Moscow, explains why now is the time for British firms to establish themselves in the market.

Over £400 million of contracts were signed by British firms with the Soviet Union between December 1976 and October 1977. Some of the equipment supplied by the firms involved (Coberrow, CJB, Davy Power Gas, and Simon Carves) is already swelling British export figures to the Soviet Union. In January to November this year, British exports to the USSR totalled £387.2 million, a 21 per cent increase over the same period in 1977. It is likely that this improvement will be maintained for some time as deliveries of equipment continue.

No contracts of similar size for the export of British equipment to the Soviet Union have been signed since October 1977. Indeed, Soviet foreign trading corporations (FTCs) seem in general to have reduced the number of orders given to western firms in the past year. The reasons are probably two-fold: a desire to reduce the convertible currency debt and a cautious attitude to new commitments until the harvest picture was clear. This reduction has affected all the USSR's western trading partners, not just the UK. This is probably a temporary phase, and it is likely that the FTCs will start to use up their allocations of hard currency as the end of the present five-year plan (1976-80) approaches.

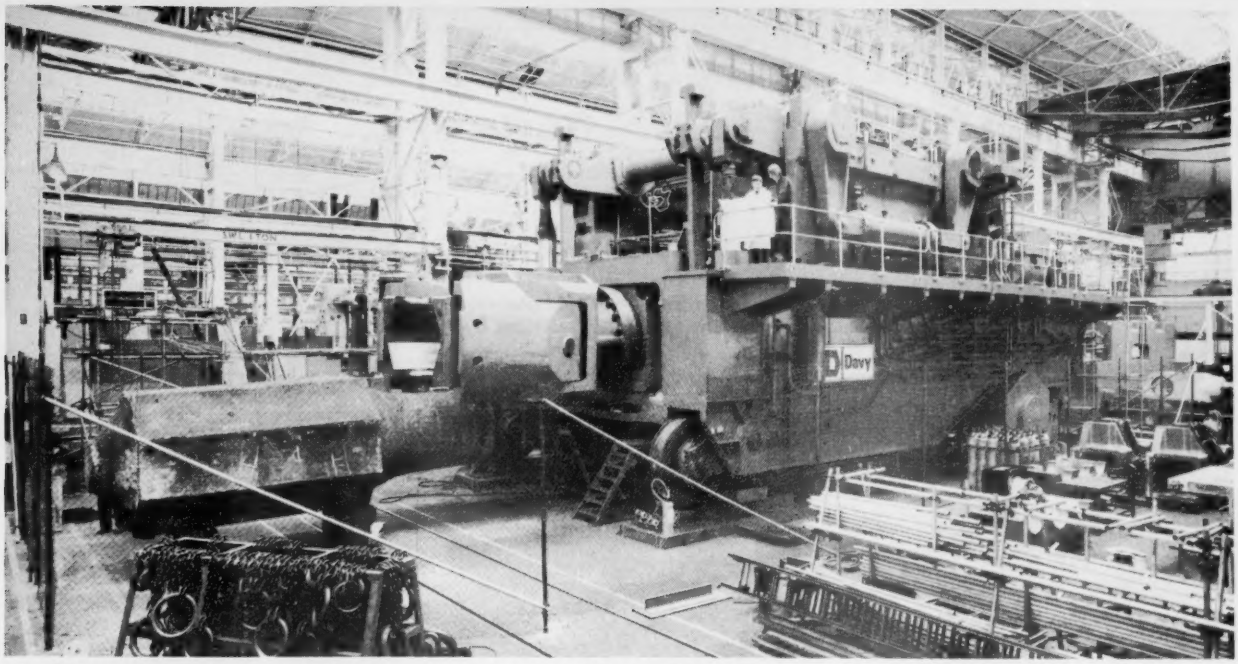
High-technology

The Russians will have continuing, albeit selective, need for industrial high-technology equipment from the west in the next five-year plan and, even if opportunities for UK exports were to tail off now, they should pick up sharply in the early 1980s. So it is important for British firms which produce equipment that the Russians will need to develop their economy to act vigorously now to make their current abilities and their interest in the market known, with a view to winning orders in a year or two.

In 1977, the USSR's total imports from western hard currency countries were valued at 10 billion roubles. Of this, 37 per cent was accounted for by imports of machinery, equipment and means of transport. UK sales in this area were 100.6 million roubles or only 3.7 per cent of the total. The British contribution to Soviet imports of goods capital is modest. Britain undoubtedly has more to offer.

Initial outlay

Companies looking for business in the Soviet Union for the first time often have to make a considerable initial outlay, both in financial and personnel terms, before obtaining their first orders. Soviet FTCs tend to be cautious, and they like to be sure of a western company's reputation and its serious intention to serve the Soviet market, before entering into serious negotiation. These problems should not, however, be overestimated. A large number of British firms, large and small, have succeeded in winning contracts in the Soviet Union and, although persistence is needed in the first



A 120-tonne manipulator being tested at Davy-Loewy's Darnall works. It was part of a total £40 million worth of orders Davy-Loewy has won from Stanko Import of Moscow, the Soviet trading organisation.

instance, there is a corresponding advantage that once a firm has established itself it can be relatively easy to obtain repeat orders.

The Soviet Union may be one of the more difficult markets to break into, but the FTCs can be loyal customers when they are satisfied with a western firm's performance as a reliable supplier. An additional advantage is that the Soviets themselves are very reliable trading partners.

Many companies attracted by the Soviet Union as a market may be uncertain whether their products would be in demand there. There are, however, several ways of answering this question. The most expensive, but often the best, way is to display equipment or processes at a trade fair in the Soviet Union (most of the larger ones are held in Moscow or Leningrad). If the Soviet Union holds a trade fair in a given sector of industry, that is a sure sign of its interest in acquiring more knowledge about what the outside world produces in that sector.

Less costly, though less comprehensive in its results, is an initial visit, which is most easily arranged by taking part in a British Overseas Trade Board trade mission organised by a British chamber of commerce or regional development council. There are about five such missions every year. (Members of the British Soviet Chamber of Commerce can also apply to take part in its missions – again about five per year.)

Thirdly, the most economic method of obtaining a first Soviet reaction is to send technical literature, and fob prices where feasible, with a translation or summary in Russian, to a limited number of relevant foreign trade officials. (The British embassy can usually provide names and addresses of the right contacts.) It is desirable to check through the embassy that the communications have been received but you must expect two or three months to pass before any considered view will be given by specialists who evaluate the products and give preliminary indications of their level of interest. There is little point, however, in a firm embarking on any of these routes, if it is not prepared to make a persistent effort over a year or two to ensure that its serious intentions are appreciated. A firm with a highly sought-after product may be luckier, but cannot count on it.

Main requirements

The Soviet Union's main requirement is for machinery that can be used in the development of its economy. It has a vital need for equipment for the energy industry (including oil extraction equipment, gas compressors and automation equipment), and also for the chemical industry. (It is in the chemical sector that British firms have been most successful in the past.) The main orders have gone to major firms capable of acting as prime contractors, but there is plenty of business which can be obtained direct or on subcontract by manufacturers of components.

Other areas where the Soviet FTCs have a continuing need for western equipment, include ports, railways and road transport. These authorities are investing a lot of money in modernising their warehouse, quayside and mechanical handling facilities. There is also a need for a wide range of equipment in the metallurgical, mining, automotive, machine tool, automation and light industry sectors.

Although far from a comprehensive list, this gives some idea of the diversity of the Soviet Union's requirements. In the next five-year plan, the range of products needed should become even wider. The offshore gas and oil sector, for example, will become particularly important. For some time, the Soviet Union has extracted oil from the shallower parts of the Caspian Sea but it is now intent on developing oil and gas exploration in the deeper Caspian, in the very difficult areas of the Barents Sea, and in the icy waters of the seas surrounding the island of Sakhalin.

No consumer goods are imported into the Soviet Union for hard currency to the extent that would satisfy the market of about 250 million people. But some goods are imported in more limited volume, which still represents good business for those concerned. As with capital goods, both quality and reliable delivery are vital and the Soviet Union employs either western or Soviet inspectors to ensure quality. Clothing, including shoes and boots, is the best known imported product, but there are others.

The Soviets have recently expressed interest in improving links between British firms and various sectors of Soviet industry. All too frequently, the British embassy in Moscow is told by industrial ministries and indeed by FTCs: 'We do not know British firms as well as we know Germans, French and Japanese'. At a top level conference at Wilton Park in March last year, leading British industrialists, headed by Lord Greenborough, president of the CBI, met a powerful Soviet team led by Dr Gvishiani, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology, and held informal discussions about means of strengthening business contacts between the two countties. This supplemented the regular intergovernmental meetings.

Five-year plan

The Soviet Union is now working hard on its eleventh five-year plan to cover the years 1981-85 (at the same time it is working on long-term plans up to 1990). The plan will be discussed in detail during 1979 and will be in fairly final form by the end of the year. Soviet ministers and the heads of Soviet foreign trade corporations have said that British firms with ideas on what they can contribute to Soviet industrial development in any field should put their ideas forward and make themselves known in some detail to the appropriate FTCs and the industrial ministries.

The BOTB and the commercial department of the British embassy in Moscow will be glad to give every help in making these initial soundings. Now is the time to act!

Overseas trade exhibitions

British dominate Hong Kong furniture show

From J. T. Morrison, British trade commission, Hong Kong

Such was the British presence in this third international furniture show held from 6 to 10 December 1978 that visitors could be excused for forming the initial impression that it was a national rather than international affair.

Only shortage of space, a perennial complaint in Hong Kong, prevented the exhibition from accommodating more firms. Even so, it included representation from six European countries as well as Australia, China, Korea and Singapore.

It was fitting that the dominance of the 11 British exhibitors should be rewarded with orders totalling more than £185,000. A delighted John Diab of BFM Exports Ltd described it as the most successful of the 11 joint ventures which his organisation had sponsored worldwide with British Overseas Trade Board support during 1978.

From the beds and bedding of Bedpost and Silentnight to the yew and mahogany reproduction furniture of House of Scott, all of the British exhibits held an interest for the local trade and public alike.

Given that the 25 to 40 year old age group represents 80 per cent of the Hong Kong market for imported furniture, the modern leather and fabric upholstered products of Stewart Griffiths, Frayling, Tetrad and Lebus of London attracted much attention, as did Pieff's chrome and glass.

Wade Spring's traditional leather upholstery, although appealing to a much more limited market, nonetheless achieved the sort of business that could only please its visiting representatives. Chippy Heath's range of telephone seats, successfully introduced into Hong Kong at a previous exhibition in 1975, continued to draw attention to its stand. And Consort's white bedroom and kitchen furniture, in its modular space saving style, proved especially popular when the exhibition was thrown open to the general public on its final two days.

Locally manufactured furniture continues to dominate the Hong Kong scene, improving in quality and finish and doubtless becoming even more competitive following the recent formation of a Furniture Manufacturers' Federation. But there remains within the middle- and high-income families a strong demand for quality and prestigious imported furniture.

Although, traditionally, China is by far the largest supplier of furniture to Hong Kong it was encouraging in 1977 to see Britain leapfrog Sweden to take third place behind Japan with a 6.1 per cent share, worth HK$12.6 million.

Good response from environment week

From Helen Taylor, British embassy, Paris

The third Semaine Internationale de l'Environnement, held in Paris from 5 to 9 December, was judged by British participants to have been a great improvement on its predecessors from the point of view of the business opportunities it presented.

As on the previous occasion, two years ago, Britain had joint ventures in two of the three associated exhibitions making up environment week. These were a group of eight companies sponsored by the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Pollutec, the Salon des Techniques Air, Bruit, Déchets, Eau et de Lutte Contre les Pollutions et les Nuisances Industrielles et Urbaines and 12 companies from the British cleaning industry, sponsored by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, at Internet 'Expo, the Salon International du Nettoyage.

The exhibitions were sited in adjacent halls at the Porte de Versailles Exhibition Park.

The inclusion of trees and flowers within the exhibition halls introduced an appropriately environmental element, which together with the orderly layout of the exhibitions made it a particularly pleasant event to visit.

What most struck exhibitors, however, was the quality of visitors at the show, since they included representatives from commercial enterprises, government organisations and research establishments.

At Pollutec, Arkon Instruments, already well established in the French market, received an average of over 20 hard inquiries per day for their industrial measuring instruments. pHox Systems, exhibiting for the first time, reported a high level of inquiries from new contacts, and expect to sell well over 100 refuse collectors in France over the next few months. Insituform (pipes and structures), another newcomer, with an arresting exhibit displaying its lining for pipes, was very pleased with the exhibition as was Hestair Eagle Ltd, also first time exhibitors. This firm expected to appoint an agent as a result of the show, in addition to taking a large number of orders.

At Internet'Expo, Jani Jack, with an attractive array of industrial cleaning accessories, found the show highly successful, as it had received expressions of interest from large state organisations such as schools and hospitals. Brightwell Dispensers obtained a large number of new leads for its cleaning agents and Columbus Dixon were also expecting substantial business as a result of the exhibition.

Another well-established and dynamic exhibitor, Cimex, was well satisfied with the interest shown in its industrial floor covering machines.

Of the newcomers Dyson Chemicals contacted a number of promising potential distributors for France and VAX Appliances Ltd were confident of appointing a French agent as a result of the show.

Environment week was sponsored by the French Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie in the belief that a gathering of this kind would contribute towards practical improvements in pollution control and so in the quality of life in France.

The minister himself, Michel d'Ornano, welcomed the foreign element in the event as a factor making for progress in this field; certainly the contribution made by the British contingent was widely appreciated by those who were there not just to admire but to buy.

Richard Evans, minister (economic) at the British embassy in Paris, watches the carpet cleaner of Trewax Manufacturing in operation at Internet Expo '78.

UK caravans accepted in Dutch market

From Peter Davies, British embassy, The Hague

Caravan RAI has grown steadily in popularity over the years and 1978 was no exception, with 184 exhibitors compared to 164 in 1977.

On display were 120 makes of touring cara-

vans, mobile homes and folding campers from 13 European countries and the United States. Britain had the largest entry, with the products of 36 firms on show, followed by the Netherlands – 29; West Germany – 24; France – 19; and Belgium – six.

In both mobile homes and motorised campers British makes carried the lowest price tag; these were respectively the Blue Bird Contessa and the Leyland Marina conversion.

Caravan sales in this market have stabilised in recent years at just over 40 000. A similar figure is expected for the next two to three years. In 1977 Britain supplied £28 million worth of caravans and equipment – 44 per cent of all imports in this sector.

The Dutch are keen campers with the highest percentage of caravans per 1000 inhabitants (88) in Europe. There has perhaps been some levelling out of demand but there is still good scope for increased sales of British products, especially parts and accessories.

Ten firms took part in a joint venture sponsored by the National Caravan Council and one – Swifts – displayed caravans and the others parts and accessories. Some of these were already established here; others came for the first time.

Without exception British firms reported favourably on the results obtained during the event. Four firms looking for agents all met potential candidates during the exhibition. A manufacturer of caravan chassis and associated equipment received promising inquiries for his products from visiting French and Danish caravan manufacturers. A producer of caravan awnings found that the version he makes for motorised campers is very competitive in this market. A firm manufacturing window fittings and roof lights, made new contacts with both Dutch, Belgian and French caravan makers. Power units and extractor fans, made by another joint venture participant encountered so much interest that the firm will start supplying wholesalers in this country.

Greater expectations from Dakar fair

From the British embassy, Dakar

Nearly all major trading nations and Senegal's west African neighbours were represented at the third international trade fair held in Dakar from 28 November to 10 December. It attracted official participation by 49 countries and nearly 1000 firms, a considerable improvement over the 1976 fair.

The Dakar fair is a biennial trade exhibition which provides an opportunity for foreign companies to demonstrate their interest in the francophile west African market. Exhibitors this year, however, reached the widest possible audience, since the fair coincided with a meeting of 14 west African chambers of commerce and a well-attended investors' forum, linking official representatives and business men from most west African states with potential investors from Europe. Over 30 British business men attended the forum.

The British national pavilion was made up of 10 companies, supported by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the British Overseas Trade Board. Firms displayed a wide range of products from rubber belting and chemicals to educational equipment and consumer goods.

While the fair was not expected to be a focal point for spot buyers – many countries limited their participation to a general industrial information stand – most British exhibitors did better than expected. ICI demonstrated increased interest in the market by holding a symposium on its group capability. The company had discussions which should lead to large orders for dyestuffs and polypropylene. BTR Belting made a welcome breakthrough with a significant order for its rubber belting from Senegal's major phosphate producer. Wellcome Foundation gave a successful demonstration of its veterinary products at a Senegalese research station. Rank-Xerox, exhibiting independently, was encouraged by the high level of interest in view of its intention to establish itself in the market in 1979.

UK hots up heat treatment in Japan

From Merrick Baker-Bates, British embassy, Tokyo

Combustion and heat treatment was the theme of the British Export Marketing Centre's fifty-sixth exhibition and the last of 1978 held from 5 to 9 December.

A group of companies brought together by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce exhibited high-technology products including fluidised-bed furnaces, self-recuperative burners, oxygen control units and oil line heaters. The programme of eight seminars given during the first three days of the exhibition attracted some 240 people and played a major part in the success of the exhibition as a whole.

For although only eight companies exhibited – and there is always a correlation between the number of companies and the overall size of the audience at the BEMC – all were agreed that the quality of the visitors was high.

With only 3.2 per cent of the market for imports in this field (the United States and West Germany accounting for 75 per cent between them) British heat-treatment and combustion equipment needs a good deal more publicity and sales promotion in this market. The exhibition was designed to do that and, judging from the audience's reaction and the newspaper coverage, the objective was realised.

At his press conference on the opening day the exhibitors' spokesman, Mr R. W. Reynoldson of Apollo Heat Ltd, pointed to the influence of American technology in the European and Japanese markets during the two decades after the second world war. But he emphasised that at the present time, stimulated by the discovery of natural gas in the North Sea, European technology and design in this field had developed to the point where it was now being adopted in reverse by American industry. It was a point that impressed the Japanese.

Manufacturers of combustion and heat treatment equipment in Japan are technically advanced and highly competitive. They base their success in this, as in so many other fields, on technology imported from abroad. But experts here are agreed that there is still plenty of scope for British manufacturers offering new and highly-advanced equipment.

Three broad areas stand out where our products should have a particular appeal in the Japanese market: pollution control, fuel and energy saving and cost efficiency. More specifically, the Japanese are looking for metallurgical furnaces – especially heat-treating furnaces; high-vacuum furnances; secondary metal reclamation systems; oil-fired, warm-air heaters for the factory; fluidised-bed equipment and fuel-economy devices.

Potential Japanese customers discuss Hotworks self-recuperative burner with Mr A. Moore (left).

Knowing that British manufacturers have a good deal of equipment to offer in these fields, the exhibitors at the BEMC were disappointed that confidence in their products and technology had not been more forcibly expressed by the presence in Tokyo of more companies at this exhibition.

But all the eight who were at the BEMC were pleased with the results and agreed in principle to return, in, say, two years' time. 'Heat treatment, metal processing and testing' or 'fuel economy' are two of the themes being canvassed for the next occasion. Backed by a good seminar, an exhibition on these lines should do a great deal to forward our aims in this important market.

Overseas trade country data

Greece

Animal feeding stuffs. It was announced in an earlier government decision of October 1977, that it would be possible from 1 January 1978 until 31 December 1978 to import animal feeding stuffs into Greece duty free.

This period has now been extended to cover from 1 January until 31 December 1979.

Items include fishmeal, soya flour, sunflower seed cake; protein additives and special stabilisers; also supplements such as amino acids and antibiotics.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 439.

Jamaica

Consumption duty. The Jamaica authorities have announced that consumption duty will be payable on the following goods at the rate shown.

Tariff no./Description of goods	Per cent Rate of duty
ex 73.13 Galvanised sheets and plates of iron (other than cast iron)	5
ex 73.18, 73.20 Tubes and pipes galvanised of iron (other than cast iron) and fittings therefor	5
ex 83.15 Welding electrodes	5

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312.

Third UK/Jamaica programme loan. The third UK/Jamaica programme loan for 1978 was signed on 30 November to provide a further £2.75 million to finance the purchase of British goods and services. The first loan agreement for £20 million was signed on 17 January 1978 and the second for £2.75 million on 21 September 1978.

The second and third loans have been made as part of HM government's contribution to the Caribbean development facility which was set up at a meeting in Washington in June 1978 to formulate aid for the Caribbean countries. The Jamaican government intends to allocate the third loan to the private sector and it will be for the Jamaican government to decide which Jamaican importers are to benefit.

There is no procedure for British exporters to apply for these funds or to take direct advantage of the loan.

Mexico

Tariff amendments. Acuerdos of the Secretaria de Comercio published in the *Diario Oficial*, 22 and 23 November 1978, amended the official prices of some goods in the following tariff headings:

22.09, 25.07, 25.19, 28.56, 29.22, 29.23, 29.24, 29.25, 29.40, 39.01, 50.09, 51.01, 51.04, 53.11, 54.05, 55.09, 56.01, 58.01, 58.07, 59.07, 60.01, 65.04, 68.13, 70.09, 70.20, 73.11, 73.15, 73.34, 73.35, 74.05, 74.19, 82.02, 84.18, 84.45, 84.46, 84.55, 85.03, 85.09, 85.19, 85.22, 85.23, 87.06, 90.28, 97.06, 98.01, 98.07, 98.10

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Morocco

Import duties. A correction to the notice of 8 December concerning the Ministry of Finance announcement on some modifications and changes in duty in tariff items.

For 82.23 read 85.23.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

Netherlands

Pudding powder. A decree of 16 October 1978 ('Staatsblad' 583), published on 28 November 1978, modifies the Pudding Powder Decree (Commodity Law).

Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available and an English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Nigeria

Nigerian enterprises promotion. The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board has announced the following administrative arrangements to meet constraints posed by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1977:

1 Foreign construction companies should comply with the decree only when they have won their first contract
2 Foreign manufacturing companies should not only comply with the decree after incorporation but also after construction work for their factories has begun
3 Compliance with the decree will be expected to commence when the companies have placed their first orders to import any commodities into Nigeria.

A maximum grace period of two years will be granted to companies complying with the above, although the federal military government of Nigeria is prepared to consider a further extension of 12 months in exceptional circumstances.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064.

Qatar

Import duties. The Qatar government has imposed a 20 per cent import duty for six months from 6 December 1978 on steel products similar to the ones produced by the Qatar Steel Company. Products affected are:

Plain and deformed round bars 12 m × 10 to 32 mm in diameter.
Steel billets square sections 110 mm and 150 mm × 4m.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/420.

Senegal

Cholera. An outbreak of cholera has been reported in the suburbs of Dakar. All visitors are, therefore, advised to obtain anti-cholera vaccinations before leaving the UK.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5334.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Export services: now every week

Export services will now appear every week in the pages of *Trade and Industry*.

If your company has recently introduced a new service for exporters – in, for example, the packing, forwarding, shipping, airfreighting, banking or translation fields – we would be glad to have details, plus a good black and white photograph where appropriate.

Items for inclusion in this feature should be addressed to the Overseas Editor, 'Trade and Industry', Eighth Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Advertisers who wish to be associated with this feature should contact Dudley Masters on 01-242-9478.

St Lucia

Consumption tax. The St Lucia authorities have announced amendments to the rates of consumption tax payable on the following:

Cents per gallon

Tariff no./Description of goods	Rate of duty
27.10.23 Motor spirits (gasolene and other light oils for similar uses) including gasolene blending agents	50.25
27.10.29 Other motor spirits	50.25
27.10.31 Illuminating kerosene	0.02
27.10.40 Gas oil, diesel oil	32.50

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 40/78, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 22 December contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 a mugs and cups, of iron and steel, not plated with precious metal, nickel or chromium, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.38.50;
b plates and saucers, of iron or steel, not plated with precious metal, nickel or chromium, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.38.51;
c basins, dishes and bowls, of iron or steel (with or without lids), other than of cast iron or stainless steel, not plated with precious metal, nickel or chromium, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.38.52;
d stewpans, saucepans and casseroles, of iron and steel (with or without lids), excluding bellied and oval pots, other than of cast iron or stainless steel, not plated with precious metal, nickel or chromium, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.38.54;
e baths, of iron or steel, other than of cast iron, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.38.75;
f buckets, with or without lids, classifiable under tariff subheadings 73.38.80.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

Sri Lanka

Import duty amendments. Import duty changes, which came in at midnight on 3 October 1978 and 15 November 1978 were announced by the Sri Lankan government and the following CCCN numbers are affected:

15.13, *17.01, 19.07, 19.08, 21.07, *31.01, *31.02, *31.03, *31.04, *31.05, 33.06, 48.01, 48.16, 70.10, 73.40, 83.07, 84.12, 84.17, 84.61, 85.01, *85.03, 85.12, 87.06, 90.09
* effective date of change midnight 15 November 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7062/475.

United States

Safety standards. The United States Department of Transportation announced, on 28 November 1978, a series of proposed amendments to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards 201, 203 and 204.

All light trucks, buses and multi-purpose vehicles would be required to comply with these standards. From 1 September 1980.

Comments must be received by 7 February 1979.

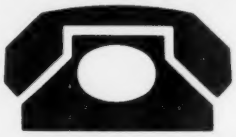
Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 can give you directly, or through your regional office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agency legislation, setting up of a subsidiary company and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section of 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information on specific countries, phone the number and extension given below



01-248 5757

extension

Sub-section A
1 Co-ordination of EEC regulations requirements and common customs tariff (CCT), Denmark, France incl. overseas territories, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus

408 Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland). EEC legislation on tariff and non-tariff barriers relative to community trade
423 France and French overseas departments, French overseas territories, Comoros
439 Greece (incl. Dodecanese Islands), Turkey, Cyprus

2 Benelux, Dutch overseas territories, Irish Republic, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany

288 Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St Eustatius, St Martin (Dutch), Saba, Suriname
466 Italy, Irish Republic
467 Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-section B
Efta countries, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Israel, Macao

458 Israel, Norway, Gibraltar, Malta
459 Austria, Sweden, Switzerland
460 Portugal, Finland, Iceland, Macao
461 Spain, Canary Islands, Andorra

Sub-section C
1 North America, Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies

455 Canada
456 USA (incl. Alaska, Caroline Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa (US), Virgin Islands (US), Wake Island)
7312 Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands

2 South and Central America

474 Argentina, British Antarctic Territories and Antarctica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Falkland Islands, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela
476 Brazil, Costa Rica, E Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Sub-section D
Africa

462 Algeria, Ceuta and Melilla, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara
471 Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Jibuti (Djibouti), Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, St Helena and Tristan da Cunha and Ascension Islands, Sao Tome/Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa (with Botswana, Lesotho, SW Africa, Namibia and Swaziland), Zambia, British Indian Ocean Territory
472 Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire
473 The Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone

Sub-section E
Australasia and South East Asia, Eastern Bloc, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia

401 New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, W. Samoa, Chatham Islands, Cook Islands, Niue Islands, Tokelau Islands, Philippines
468 Australia, Solomon Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), Nauru, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia
469 Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tonga, Gilbert Islands (incl. Ocean Island, Phoenix and Northern Line Islands), Tuvalu, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island

Sub-section F
Middle East (Part) and Asia (Part)

420 Afghanistan, Burma, India, Pakistan, Japan, Korea Democratic Peoples Republic, Korea Republic of Taiwan, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic
475 Iraq, Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Vietnam Socialist Republic of, Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Syria, United Arab Emirates
7062 Bangladesh, Jordan Maldives, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers [1]	Retailers [1]	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1975 prices		at 1975 prices			at 1975 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1977	1975	£ million	£ million			£ million 34,469	20,261	4,540	3,181	£ million		
1971	94.5	59 340	20 208	3 923	3 888	235	−277	218	12	1 090	261	829
1972	96.7	62 762	20 239	3 398	4 055	73	−279	173	29	135	−722	857
1973	103.4	65 497	21 609	3 504	4 674	2 983	1 336	432	624	−999	−2 383	1 384
1974	101.5	64 070	21 164	3 822	4 605	1 462	1 288	361	−180	−3 591	−5 235	1 644
1975	100.0	63 192	20 817	3 522	3 841	−1 925	−1 221	−249	−100	−1 855	−3 236	1 381
1976	102.9	63 320	20 489	3 345	3 926	261	316	131	13	−1 137	−3 589	2 452
1977	104.9	62 732	19 738	3 573	4 325	1 051	442	266	29	406	−1 709	2 115
1976 2nd qtr	102.7	15 785	5 137	828	972	−17	−29	−10	−67	−315	−949	636
3rd qtr	103.3	15 884	5 168	849	1 005	189	99	81	46	−417	−1 132	715
4th qtr	104.1	15 927	4 997	856	1 014	214	260	17	27	−326	−958	632
1977 1st qtr	103.8	15 619	4 794	851	1 030	442	235	82	117	−480	−973	493
2nd qtr	104.8	15 495	5 025	879	1 044	354	97	179	4	−280	−762	482
3rd qtr	105.1	15 777	4 965	910	1 103	6	−6	−80	−59	575	31	544
4th qtr	105.9	15 841	4 954	932	1 149	249	116	85	−33	591	−5	512
1978 1st qtr	105.5	16 311	5 030	920	1 169	291	38	81	62	−413	−642	229
2nd qtr	107.9	16 370	5 039	960	1 180	405	272	−62	128	126	−182	308
3rd qtr	108.8	16 810	4 990	968	1 159		162	38	54	−26	−342	316
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+2.5	+3.2	+0.5	+4.1	+0.9							
on a year earlier	+3.2	+6.1	+0.4	+7.8	+8.9							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices		Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
				monthly averages		% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	On a balance of payment basis	
	at 1975 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1975	1975	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1975	1975	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1975 19,463	1975 22,699
1971	99.8	97.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	23.2	47.6	118.7	775.8	3.4	130.9	85.4	85.7
1972	102.0	100.0	105.3	138.6	85.7	7.1	24.2	50.1	134.0	854.9	3.7	147.3	85.2	95.3
1973	109.5	108.4	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	55.8	66.6	152.1	611.0	2.6	307.0	97.8	108.7
1974	105.1	106.5	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	86.3	81.9	179.1	599.7'	2.6'	302.7'	104.3	109.7
1975	100.0	100.0	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	100.0	100.0	226.6	929.0	3.9	150.0'	100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	101.4	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	127.0	117.3	261.9	1 269.8'	5.4'	120.4'	109.8	105.7
1977	105.8	102.9	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	145.6	140.6	288.5	1 378.1	5.8	155.6'	118.9	107.0
1977 1st qtr	105.5	103.9	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	144.8	133.0	280.0	1 329.5	5.6	..	115.8	109.4
2nd qtr	105.6	102.5	102.5	103	181.9	17.4	148.8	139.6	285.3	1 340.6	5.6	157.7	118.0	109.6
3rd qtr	106.2	103.1	104.3	112	184.7	16.5	146.5	143.8	288.3	1 414.6	5.9	151.9	124.4	106.6
4th qtr	105.8	102.0	104.4	110	187.4	13.1	142.2	145.8	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1	117.6	102.7
1978 1st qtr	107.1	102.5	106.3	129	190.6	9.5	140.2	149.2	310.8	1 409.4	5.9	187.7	119.5	114.1
2nd qtr	111.2	105.1	108.0	130	195.8	7.7	146.3	151.8	329.0	1 372.7	5.7	210.3	122.0	110.3
3rd qtr	111.0	105.2	110.9	132	199.2	7.8	144.9	154.8	334.6	1 380.5 p	5.8	213.0	125.3	116.1
4th qtr										1 339.7 p	5.6	230.3		
1978 Jan	106.8	102.3	104.9	125	189.5	9.9	139.4	148.3	306.3	1 419.2	5.9	180.3	111.2	114.4
Feb	107.4	102.2	106.8	120	190.6	9.5	139.1	149.2	311.2	1 409.0	5.9	187.0	127.0	111.1
Mar	107.1	102.9	107.0	142	191.8	9.1	142.0	150.0	314.8	1 400.0	5.9	195.8	120.4	116.7
Apr	111.5	105.7	106.7	132	194.6	7.9	145.1	150.9	325.7	1 387.1	5.8	203.7	125.6	104.4
May	110.2	103.8	108.4	124	195.7	7.7	146.8	151.9	327.2	1 366.4	5.7	209.9	119.0	114.7
Jun	111.8	105.9	108.7	133	197.2	7.4	147.0	152.7	334.0	1 364.7	5.7	217.4	121.4	111.8
Jul	111.3	105.3	111.4	108	198.1	7.8	145.8	153.8	332.7	1 371.4	5.7	211.0	126.3	116.1
Aug	111.4	105.6	111.8	146	199.4	8.0	144.2	154.8	333.2	1 392.1	5.8	209.3	124.4	111.3
Sep	110.4	104.5	109.5	144	200.2	7.8	144.8	155.7	338.0	1 378.3	5.8	218.7	125.1	120.8
Oct	109.3 p	103.3 p	109.6	131	201.1	7.8	145.8 p	156.6 p	344.4 p	1 359.6	5.7	228.4	127.4	111.9
Nov			109½	119	202.5	8.1	147.2 p	157.1 p		1 338.8	5.6	231.3	124.5	120.3
Dec										1 320.7 p	5.5	231.2		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−0.7	−0.5	−0.9	+1.3	+1.5		+0.2	+1.8	+2.2	−3.0		+8.1	+1½	+4
on a year earlier	+4.0	+1.8	+6.2	+18.4	+7.9		+1.5	+7.8	+16.1	−6.2		+43.8	+4½	+15

p Provisional e Estimate [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries: third quarter

The revised estimate of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the third quarter of 1978 of £968 million at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted, confirms the provisional estimate of a rise of about 1 per cent over the second quarter and the continuation of the upward trend from the second quarter of 1976. In the first three quarters of the year the volume of investment was £2,847 million a rise of 8 per cent above the same period of last year.

Manufacturing industry

On the basis of the same three quarterly comparison substantial rises of 25 per cent or more were recorded for the coal and petroleum products, the vehicles and the instrument and electrical engineering industry groups. Rises of between 10 and 20 per cent were also recorded for the chemicals, the paper, printing and publishing and the non-ferrous metals groups. Only three industries, the iron and steel, the textiles, leather and clothing and the residual 'other' manufacturing groups had a fall in investment. The major fall (30 per cent) was in the iron and steel industry: the rise for the rest of manufacturing was 13 per cent. The remaining three industries, the food, the drink and tobacco and the mechanical engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods industries, had rises of about the average for all manufacturing.

Investment by type of asset in the third quarter, compared with the second quarter, rose by 6 per cent in new building work, fell by 5 per cent in vehicles and was unchanged for plant and machinery. For the first three quarters of 1978 the volume of investment in both new building work and in plant and machinery rose by 9 per cent and fell in vehicles by 5 per cent when compared with the same period last year.

Distributive and service industries

The revised estimate of the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the third quarter of 1978 is £1,159 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, some £9 million lower than the provisional estimate, and 2 per cent below the outcome for the previous quarter. In the first three quarters of the year, the expenditure by these industries was about 10 per cent greater than their investment in the corresponding period of 1977. Expenditure on new building work was 6 per cent higher, on vehicles, 10 per cent more, and on plant and machinery, 14 per cent greater.

In the classification according to industry groups, investment in wholesale distribution over the first three quarters of the year was about 3 per cent higher than the corresponding level in 1977. Retailers increased their expenditure by some 5 per cent, while the investment in the residual group of industries rose by 12 per cent.

Shipping industry

The revised estimate of investment for this industry in the third quarter is £64 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, much the same as the provisional estimate, and confirming a further fluctuation in this series. In the first three quarters of the year, investment by the shipping industry was only about 60 per

Table 1 **Fixed capital expenditure at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries**

£ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1966	6 523	3 497	2 825	201	2 434	1 075	3 015
1967	6 680	3 412	2 985	283	2 439	1 150	3 091
1968	7 386 (7 232) [1]	3 642 (3 549)	3 262 (3 251) [1]	483 (433) [1]	2 510	1 431 (1 381) [1]	3 446 (3 342) [1]
1969	7 763 (7 917) [1]	3 898 (3 991)	3 478 (3 489) [1]	387 (437) [1]	2 716	1 386 (1 436) [1]	3 661 (3 765) [1]
1970	8 470	4 196	3 669	605	2 766	1 603	4 101
1971	8 413	3 923	3 888	602	2 870	1 546	3 997
1972	8 249	3 398	4 055	796	2 585	1 891	3 774
1973	8 997	3 504	4 674	818	2 740	2 097	4 160
1974	9 112	3 822	4 605	685	2 656	2 010	4 446
1975	7 929	3 522	3 841	565	2 158	1 590	4 181
1976	7 601	3 345	3 926	329	1 993	1 552	4 056
1977	8 296	3 573	4 325	398	1 998	1 768	4 530
1972							
1st qtr	2 047	901	965	181	653	431	963
2nd	2 069	841	1 016	211	650	478	941
3rd	2 024	829	1 015	180	632	466	926
4th	2 110	827	1 059	224	650	516	944
1973							
1st qtr	2 304	878	1 167	259	708	571	1 026
2nd	2 168	845	1 157	166	683	471	1 015
3rd	2 224	912	1 158	154	697	483	1 044
4th	2 300	869	1 192	239	652	573	1 076
1974							
1st qtr	2 300	951	1 224	124	713	468	1 119
2nd	2 269	948	1 160	161	668	494	1 107
3rd	2 267	948	1 117	202	651	529	1 086
4th	2 276	975	1 104	197	625	518	1 133
1975							
1st qtr	2 076	942	967	167	572	438	1 065
2nd	2 027	901	967	159	562	405	1 061
3rd	1 957	850	967	140	526	385	1 047
4th	1 868	830	940	99	498	362	1 008
1976							
1st qtr	1 840	813	936	92	508	367	965
2nd	1 854	828	972	54	496	362	996
3rd	1 975	849	1 005	121	498	442	1 035
4th	1 932	856	1 014	62	491	380	1 061
1977							
1st qtr	1 988	851	1 030	107	476	437	1 075
2nd	2 024	879	1 044	101	470	445	1 109
3rd	2 111	910	1 103	98	516	451	1 144
4th	2 174	932	1 149	93	535	436	1 203
1978							
1st qtr	2 156	920	1 169	68	503	438	1 215
2nd	2 191	960	1 180	52	533	422	1 236
3rd	2 191	968	1 159	64	524	428	1 239

The figures given above cover a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for some 48 per cent of all UK gross domestic fixed capital formation in 1976. The scope of manufacturing and the distributive and service industries is defined in the notes at the end of the article, and falls very largely in the private sector of the economy, although some public sector elements are included as appropriate (notably the British Steel Corporation, in manufacturing industry). Exploration and development work in the North Sea (order II is excluded.)

[1] After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968: estimated at £93 million for manufacturing industry. £11 million for distributive and service industries, and £50 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Notes to tables

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the standard industrial classification revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing orders III to XIX

Distributive trades order XXIII

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses and similar businesses)

Retail MLH 820, 821

Other industries order XX (construction): XXII (transport and communication) excluding 701 – railways, 706 – port and inland water transport, 707 – air transport and 708 – postal services and telecommunications: XXIV (insurance, banking, finance and business services) including leasing by finance houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (professional and scientific services) excluding 872 – educational services and 874 – medical and dental services; and XXVI (miscellaneous services).

SIC orders I (agriculture, forestry and fishing), II (mining and quarrying), XXI (gas, electricity and water), and XXVI (public administration and defence) are completely excluded.

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3, because of the margin of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the total and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

See also footnotes to table 1.

Table 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco: Food [1]	Drink and tobacco [1]	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods: Instrument and electrical engineering [1]	Other	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1970	4 196.4	503.8		176.5	785.6	318.1	200.0	807.5		434.2	314.3	262.8	393.6	1 000.2	222.0	2 974.2
1971	3 922.5	505.3		251.9	683.6	467.6	131.8	708.9		274.9	265.0	214.7	418.8	905.2	222.0	2 795.3
1972	3 397.8	519.4		214.9	492.2	439.7	77.3	640.8		179.2	217.0	194.3	423.0	738.0	239.4	2 420.4
1973	3 504.1	297.4	269.6	86.1	389.3	347.1	63.3	263.7	508.9	259.3	314.5	225.6	479.3	738.7	260.1	2 505.3
1974	3 822.0	318.8	254.4	92.6	440.1	416.0	78.3	299.4	553.7	315.9	336.7	249.0	467.1	727.1	273.6	2 821.3
1975	3 521.9	285.1	181.0	111.3	545.5	513.2	77.7	258.3	501.9	269.8	233.4	210.8	333.9	639.9	199.9	2 682.1
1976	3 345.3	268.9	168.3	90.1	556.0	585.2	51.2	254.0	468.1	247.9	170.9	177.9	306.8	513.9	239.7	2 591.7
1977	3 572.6	360.5	217.3	75.4	622.3	451.1	61.0	304.8	502.6	287.2	150.8	173.3	366.3	547.1	285.8	2 739.7
1973																
3rd	911.7	71.6	65.8	30.2	94.1	97.6	16.8	64.6	135.8	68.2	85.8	56.3	124.9	192.2	66.0	653.5
4th	869.1	77.6	72.0	−20.9	93.4	88.5	17.0	69.0	134.3	70.2	86.3	56.2	125.5	188.6	66.0	614.5
1974																
1st qtr	951.1	84.3	68.3	21.0	100.6	89.1	18.2	71.5	144.7	79.2	86.6	58.3	129.3	191.6	68.4	691.1
2nd	948.3	76.5	71.3	20.8	103.1	97.4	21.2	73.8	134.0	79.9	87.2	63.7	119.4	182.1	69.2	697.0
3rd	947.5	80.5	61.9	23.6	108.4	95.9	19.4	76.6	138.4	81.1	85.3	62.9	113.5	174.8	69.8	702.9
4th	975.1	77.5	52.9	27.2	128.0	133.6	19.5	77.5	136.6	75.7	77.6	64.1	104.9	178.6	66.2	730.3
1975																
1st qtr	941.7	76.5	50.5	27.4	140.2	111.7	30.4	71.9	136.1	75.5	67.5	58.5	95.5	176.7	54.3	710.7
2nd	900.8	72.9	46.7	30.1	140.7	123.6	15.0	67.3	133.8	70.5	59.4	53.0	87.8	167.6	47.5	685.7
3rd	849.9	69.0	34.7	32.5	138.3	135.5	16.6	58.4	122.6	61.3	53.8	52.7	74.5	155.9	47.8	646.2
4th	829.5	66.7	49.1	21.3	126.3	142.4	15.7	60.7	109.4	62.5	52.7	46.6	76.1	139.7	50.3	639.5
1976																
1st qtr	813.0	63.6	38.3	27.8	125.7	154.6	14.0	63.3	109.3	52.5	47.6	46.3	70.0	135.0	53.6	624.4
2nd	827.8	64.3	35.9	22.5	137.0	155.7	12.0	60.0	116.3	62.7	43.4	45.9	72.1	126.3	60.7	640.8
3rd	848.7	69.9	47.2	19.8	144.9	147.6	12.0	63.5	114.5	63.9	41.0	43.5	80.9	126.9	62.3	659.5
4th	855.8	71.1	46.9	20.0	148.4	127.3	13.2	67.2	128.0	68.8	38.9	42.2	83.8	125.7	63.1	667.0
1977																
1st qtr	851.2	81.8	52.1	15.5	142.0	124.9	12.6	69.3	119.6	64.2	39.2	42.2	87.8	128.2	70.0	653.0
2nd	879.1	92.4	57.5	18.8	150.8	111.4	14.8	73.4	125.1	64.2	38.3	42.3	90.1	134.4	75.5	669.2
3rd	910.2	94.1	58.0	18.0	163.3	102.1	17.0	83.2	128.8	74.4	35.7	44.6	91.0	139.3	69.2	701.7
4th	932.1	92.2	49.7	23.1	166.2	112.7	16.6	78.9	129.1	84.4	37.6	44.2	97.4	145.2	71.1	715.8
1978																
1st qtr	920.1	89.3	71.4	22.4	171.4	85.2	15.2	88.4	128.8	78.6	35.3	48.9	85.2	140.9	68.7	710.5
2nd	959.7	103.8	58.0	30.1	176.5	85.6	16.7	90.5	127.5	104.1	32.8	48.8	85.3	145.2	68.8	745.7
3rd	967.6	91.8	50.0	38.0	193.2	64.6	18.0	103.1	138.1	96.9	34.6	54.1	85.2	153.8	65.9	747.9

[1] These columns represent the division of the columns 'food, drink and tobacco, engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods', formerly shown. This split is not available for years 1970 to 1972.

Table 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group: Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries [2]	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1968	3 262 (3 251) [1]	345	539	2 377 (2 366) [1]	1 640	751	870 (859) [1]
1969	3 478 (3 489) [1]	332	552	2 594 (2 605) [1]	1 710	794	974 (985) [1]
1970	3 669	365	547	2 757	1 752	803	1 114
1971	3 888	384	582	2 923	1 959	743	1 187
1972	4 055	405	685	2 966	1 841	893	1 322
1973	4 674	396	790	3 488	1 997	1 034	1 644
1974	4 605	438	778	3 390	1 922	1 064	1 620
1975	3 841	362	672	2 808	1 509	838	1 494
1976	3 926	337	666	2 923	1 469	1 002	1 455
1977	4 325	370	750	3 205	1 437	1 101	1 787
1973							
1st qtr	1 167	103	192	872	527	250	390
2nd	1 157	98	197	862	504	245	409
3rd	1 158	95	206	858	504	268	386
4th	1 192	100	196	896	462	271	459
1974							
1st qtr	1 224	118	190	917	520	278	426
2nd	1 160	107	192	861	484	267	408
3rd	1 117	112	186	819	475	260	382
4th	1 104	101	211	793	443	258	403
1975							
1st qtr	967	98	158	711	394	221	353
2nd	967	92	167	708	392	201	374
3rd	967	87	171	709	367	201	399
4th	940	85	175	680	357	215	368
1976							
1st qtr	936	82	164	689	371	227	338
2nd	972	83	182	706	367	252	353
3rd	1 005	86	160	759	369	263	372
4th	1 014	86	160	769	361	261	392
1977							
1st qtr	1 030	81	184	765	347	263	420
2nd	1 044	92	183	769	332	274	439
3rd	1 103	97	197	809	374	287	442
4th	1 149	101	186	862	385	277	487
1978							
1st qtr	1 169	90	201	878	361	304	504
2nd	1 180	92	206	874	386	306	489
3rd	1 159	96	186	878	369	300	490

[1] See footnote to table 1. [2] Including leasing, on the basis of the ownership of assets.

Table 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1967	2 861	1 485	1 236	140
1968	3 304	1 639	1 418	247
1969	3 629	1 822	1 589	217
1970	4 294	2 130	1 799	364
1971	4 648	2 187	2 078	384
1972	4 971	2 044	2 373	553
1973	6 071	2 347	3 090	635
1974	7 360	3 067	3 682	611
1975	7 929	3 522	3 841	565
1976	8 841	3 958	4 497	386
1977	11 033	4 862	5 611	560
1973				
1st qtr	1 455	555	734	166
2nd	1 378	521	738	118
3rd	1 464	612	743	109
4th	1 775	659	875	242
1974				
1st qtr	1 673	693	890	90
2nd	1 684	688	871	125
3rd	1 848	776	899	173
4th	2 155	910	1 022	223
1975				
1st qtr	1 895	860	893	142
2nd	1 890	832	920	138
3rd	1 989	869	972	148
4th	2 155	961	1 056	138
1976				
1st qtr	2 034	918	1 020	96
2nd	1 999	893	1 053	53
3rd	2 274	997	1 130	146
4th	2 534	1 150	1 293	92
1977				
1st qtr	2 491	1 106	1 263	122
2nd	2 498	1 101	1 284	114
3rd	2 792	1 233	1 414	145
4th	3 251	1 421	1 651	180
1978				
1st qtr	3 018	1 322	1 584	112
2nd	3 016	1 346	1 584	86
3rd	3 207	1 441	1 627	140

cent of the corresponding figure in the previous year.

Note
The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when the rate of price increases is varying, and this should be borne in mind when using the figures.

Inquiries: Manufacturing industry 01-215 3175/3176. Distributive and service industries 01-215 3345.

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks: third quarter

Revised figures indicate that the level of stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers rose by about £250 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1978, £120 million more than provisionally estimated.

Manufacturing industry
Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks rose by about £160 million at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1978. This rise is substantially more than the provisional estimate due to upward revisions to the levels of all three assets. Stocks of materials and fuel which had fallen for the five previous quarters, although recently by reducing amounts, are now estimated to have risen by about £20 million. Work in progress rose by about £85 million and stocks of finished goods by about £60 million.

Table 1 **Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted**

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1977	27 716	19 995	4 540	3 181
1967	229	119	31	79
1968	814	530	160	124
1969	789	600	131	58
1970	805	616	202	−13
1971	−47	−277	218	12
1972	−77	−279	173	29
1973	2 392	1 336	432	624
1974	1 469	1 288	361	−180
1975	−1 570	−1 221	−249	−100
1976	460	316	131	13
1977	737	442	266	29
1973				
1st qtr	638	384	115	139
2nd	729	341	74	314
3rd	531	337	119	75
4th	493	274	123	96
1974				
1st qtr	78	54	87	−63
2nd	662	453	156	53
3rd	654	686	62	−94
4th	74	94	56	−76
1975				
1st qtr	−447	−258	−84	−105
2nd	−432	−230	−107	−95
3rd	−481	−476	−45	40
4th	−210	−257	−13	60
1976				
1st qtr	37	−13	43	7
2nd	−106	−29	−10	−67
3rd	226	99	81	46
4th	304	260	17	27
1977				
1st qtr	434	235	82	117
2nd	280	97	179	4
3rd	−145	−6	−80	−59
4th	168	116	85	−33
1978				
1st qtr	181	38	81	62
2nd	338	272	−62	128
3rd	253	162	38	54

There were large increases in stocks of the food, drink and tobacco and the engineering industries, equivalent to about 2 per cent and 1½ per cent respectively of opening levels. There was a small increase in stocks of the metals industries but stocks of the other industries were either unchanged or fell.

The revised total stock/output ratios show an increase from an end-June level of 98.9 to 99.6 at end-September. The stock/output ratios for each of the three assets, materials and fuel, work in progress and finished goods, also rose.

Distributive industries
The incorporation of additional returns produces a revised estimate of about £40 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, for the increase in wholesalers' stocks in the thrid quarter. The provisional estimate was about £10 million. A small increase in the stocks held by general wholesale distributors, and a larger rise for those recorded by dealers in industrial materials and machinery, were only slightly offset by a small reduction in the stocks attributed to dealers in coal, builders' materials etc. Retailers' stocks increased by about £50 million, at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter.

Note
The estimation of physical changes in stocks is subject to greater uncertainty when the rate of price increase is varying and this should be borne in mind when using the figures.

Table 2 **Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted**

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1977	19 995	2 334	2 462	1 805	9 724	1 433	2 237	7 277	7 321	5 397
1967	119	57	15	−82	219	−68	−22	−29	245	−96
1968	530	16	174	83	112	59	97	220	199	112
1969	600	55	181	−31	124	134	138	194	43	364
1970	616	17	103	98	400	—	−2	234	215	166
1971	−277	17	39	14	−311	−29	−8	−291	−170	184
1972	−279	34	3	−89	−162	−95	30	−88	58	−248
1973	1 336	152	251	60	595	75	203	829	544	−38
1974	1 288	261	403	7	459	19	138	658	53	577
1975	−1 221	−360	−285	21	−207	−96	−295	−926	−272	−23
1976	316	16	97	236	−80	−3	51	−65	222	159
1977	442	160	−84	−37	275	30	98	−18	196	264
1973										
1st qtr	384	6	60	53	162	11	91	218	190	−25
2nd	341	28	87	6	163	17	41	247	99	−6
3rd	337	68	95	12	94	26	42	192	161	−15
4th	274	50	9	−11	176	21	30	172	94	8
1974										
1st qtr	54	92	273	−152	−74	−29	−57	336	−138	−145
2nd	453	135	35	29	135	34	87	63	148	243
3rd	686	94	154	92	231	28	89	274	108	304
4th	94	−60	−58	39	168	−14	20	−15	−65	175
1975										
1st qtr	−258	−95	−107	93	−13	−30	−107	−292	−77	110
2nd	−230	−120	−49	16	24	−32	−69	−156	−45	−28
3rd	−476	−105	−89	−70	−95	−36	−81	−338	−90	−48
4th	−257	−39	−41	−17	−123	2	−38	−140	−60	−57
1976										
1st	−13	−14	12	−7	−7	22	−20	−89	42	34
2nd	−29	−12	26	48	−83	−14	7	−47	38	−20
3rd	99	−20	19	96	−24	−7	35	48	38	14
4th	260	61	41	99	33	−4	30	23	105	131
1977										
1st qtr	235	17	9	35	120	13	41	91	123	21
2nd	97	42	−47	−3	22	34	50	−38	−69	204
3rd	−6	76	−56	−25	9	−9	—	−23	−33	50
4th	116	25	11	−43	124	−8	7	−48	175	−11
1978										
1st qtr	38	54	37	−87	−7	5	38	−26	17	48
2nd	275	107	−22	−8	209	−13	−3	−15	128	158
3rd	162	53	−41	18	144	−13	1	+20	84	58

Notes to tables 1 to 4

1 The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition):
Manufacturing orders III to XIX.
Distributive trades order XXII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by finance houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821.

2 Book values exclude VAT. Purchase tax payable on retailer's stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

3 The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

r Revised. p Provisional.

Table 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1975 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials etc	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1977	4 540	2 890	349	1 302
1967	31	17	1	14
1968	160	107	9	44
1969	131	81	3	47
1970	202	48	5	149
1971	218	181	−3	40
1972	173	147	29	−3
1973	432	433	4	−6
1974	361	213	15	133
1975	−249	−255	−26	32
1976	131	117	12	2
1977	266	158	−3	111
1973				
1st qtr	115	108	−16	23
2nd	74	80	15	−21
3rd	119	124	5	−9
4th	123	122	1	1
1974				
1st qtr	87	91	−6	3
2nd	156	101	13	43
3rd	62	9	—	53
4th	56	13	9	34
1975				
1st qtr	−84	−104	1	19
2nd	−107	−108	−12	13
3rd	−45	−24	−10	−11
4th	−13	−19	−5	11
1976				
1st qtr	43	43	19	−18
2nd	−10	45	−13	−41
3rd	81	26	9	47
4th	17	4	−3	15
1977				
1st qtr	82	55	8	20
2nd	179	45	14	121
3rd	−80	4	−44	−41
4th	85	54	20	11
1978				
1st qtr	81	63	−37	55
2nd	−62	−48	19	−33
3rd	38	11	−7	33

Table 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1977	39 613	28 771	6 425	4 417
1967	280	180	47	51
1968	874	581	138	152
1969	985	766	134	113
1970	1 302	1 038	207	102
1971	764	471	264	133
1972	949	618	298	114
1973	3 699	2 425	793	481
1974	6 335	4 978	938	419
1975	3 054	2 259	348	447
1976	6 200	4 591	1 143	466
1977	5 094	3 578	898	618
1973				
1st qtr	681	459	121	101
2nd	749	515	138	96
3rd	1 031	627	289	115
4th	1 237	824	244	169
1974				
1st qtr	1 771	1 469	243	59
2nd	1 834	1 388	264	182
3rd	1 532	1 221	239	72
4th	1 197	899	192	106
1975				
1st qtr	973	894	18	61
2nd	612	559	15	38
3rd	530	218	158	154
4th	940	588	158	194
1976				
1st qtr	1 124	877	192	55
2nd	1 219	1 014	214	−9
3rd	1 666	1 091	407	168
4th	2 191	1 610	329	252
1977				
1st qtr	2 104	1 527	281	296
2nd	1 334	936	273	125
3rd	696	408	222	66
4th	959	707	121	131
1978				
1st qtr	683	487	91	105
2nd	1 358	1 077	60	222
3rd	1 032	562	282	188

Inquiries: Manufacturing industry 01-215 3176/5215. Distributive industries 01-215 3345.

Table 5 Relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – fourth quarter 1974 = 100 Seasonally adjusted

Period (quarters)	Total stock levels (at 1975 prices)	Production (with 1975 net output weights)	Ratio of stocks to production: Total	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
1973						
1st qtr	89.0	102.1	87.2	82.9	92.4	86.9
2nd	90.7	103.2	87.9	84.9	92.7	85.8
3rd	92.4	104.2	88.6	86.3	93.9	84.6
4th	93.7	104.2	89.8	88.3	95.2	84.8
1974						
1st qtr	94.0	99.7	94.2	96.4	97.6	85.8
2nd	96.2	104.1	92.4	93.1	95.5	86.8
3rd	99.5	103.2	96.4	97.0	97.7	93.5
4th	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975						
1st qtr	98.7	99.1	99.6	97.3	99.8	103.1
2nd	97.6	94.7	103.0	99.8	103.7	107.3
3rd	95.3	93.7	101.6	96.5	103.5	107.3
4th	94.0	94.3	99.6	94.1	102.0	105.5
1976						
1st qtr	94.0	94.6	99.3	92.7	102.3	105.9
2nd	93.8	97.1	96.6	89.8	100.2	102.8
3rd	94.3	97.2	97.0	90.3	100.6	102.9
4th	95.6	98.5	97.0	89.3	100.7	104.2
1977						
1st qtr	96.7	99.2	97.5	89.8	101.8	103.9
2nd	97.2	97.8	99.3	90.6	102.2	109.5
3rd	97.2	98.4	98.7	89.8	101.1	109.9
4th	97.7	97.4	100.3	90.2	104.7	110.9
1978						
1st qtr	97.9	97.8	100.0	89.4	104.5	111.3
2nd	99.3	100.3	98.9	87.0	103.7	111.7
3rd	100.0	100.4	99.6	87.2	104.7	112.7

Unemployment and vacancies: mid-November

The total number of unemployed persons in Great Britain on 7 December 1978 was 1 303 198 representing 5.6 per cent of the total number of employees. This includes 39 828 school leavers under 18 not yet employed.

The seasonally adjusted series shows that the number of unemployed in Great Britain excluding the school leavers was 1 262 500 (5.4 per cent of all employees), a decrease of 19 000 since 9 November. In the last three months there has been a decrease on average of 18 100 a month.

Of the total unemployed in Great Britain, 191 000 had been unemployed for four weeks or less. It is estimated that about 988 000 were unemployed for more than four weeks, and were aged under 60.

The average number joining the unemployment register in the three months ending November was 393 000 per month compared with 390 000 in the three months ending August and 363 000 in the three months ending May 1978. The average numbers leaving the register in these three periods were 401 000, 391 000 and 379 000 per month respectively.

Unemployment (on 7 December 1978)

	Great Britain		United Kingdom	
	Number	Change since Nov	Number	Change since Nov
Unemployed, excluding school leavers	1 263 370	−14 492	1 321 101	−13 801
School leavers	39 828	−13 104	43 206	−13 903
Total unemployed	1 303 198	−27 596	1 364 307	−27 704
(Percentage of all employees)	(5.6)	(−0.1)	(5.7)	(−0.1)
Seasonally adjusted Unemployed, excluding school leavers	1 262 500	−19 000	1 320 700	−18 100
(Percentage of all employees)	(5.4)	(−0.1)	(5.5)	(−0.1)

Inflow of vacancies

The average inflow of vacancies in the three months ending November was 237 000 per month compared with 232 000 in the three months ending August and 218 000 in the three months ending May 1978. The average outflows in the three periods were 233 000, 231 000 and 215 000 per month respectively.

The unemployment figures exclude adult students aged 18 and over, who are registered for temporary employment during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education when the new term begins. On 7 December, these numbered 1072 in Great Britain and 1081 in the United Kingdom.

Temporarily stopped

The unemployment figures do not include temporarily stopped workers – that is, those who had a job on the day of the count but were

temporarily suspended from work on that day and were registered in order to claim benefits. These numbered 9619 in Great Britain and 10 212 in the United Kingdom – representing an increase on 7 December of 2326 in Great Britain and an increase of 1977 in the UK.

In the week ending 14 October 1978, 32 000 operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were on short-time working. Of these, 4000 were stood off for the whole week and 28 000 for part of the week. The figure compares with a total of 31 000 on short-time in the week ending 16 September 1978. The short-time working figures include temporarily stopped workers.

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices in Great Britain remaining unfilled on 1 December was 219 391, a decrease of 10 828 since last month. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices was 26 767, a decrease of 637 since last month.

The seasonally adjusted series shows that the number of vacancies notified to employment offices in Great Britain was 229 900, the same number as in November 1978.

Notified vacancies[1] (unfilled on 1 December 1978)

Notified to employment offices	219 391	−10 828	220 546	−11 039
Notified to careers offices	26 767	−637	27 045	−700
Seasonally adjusted				
Notified to employment offices	229 900	—	231 200	100

[1] Vacancy figures are not a measure of total vacancies, but only of those notified to employment offices and careers offices.

Gross domestic product rises in third quarter

Provisional estimates indicate that gross domestic product (output measure) increased by approaching ½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1978.

Over a slightly longer period the average estimate of gdp in the six months to the end of the third quarter was 2½ per cent higher than in the previous six-monthly period. On present estimates gdp was probably growing by about 4 per cent a year during the 12-month period to the end of September.

Between the two six-monthly periods the main categories of expenditure contributing to the rise were the volume of consumers' spending which increased by about 3 per cent and the volume of exports which increased by 2 per cent.

Cost indices for the aerospace and radio, radar and electronic capital goods industries

October's figures are given in table 2. An explanation of the compilation of the indices was given in *Trade and Industry*, 8 December p. 544.

Multiplication factors

For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts, a table of multiplication factors is provided to enable users to extend the 1970 = 100 series beyond April 1978 with the monthly movements of the equivalent index in the 1975 = 100 series. These factors are obtained by dividing the 1970 = 100 index for April 1978 by the corresponding 1975 = 100 index. In order to extend the 1970 series, the appropriate monthly index on the new base is multiplied by the factor shown in the table.

Multiplication factors for use with cost indices (see text)

1 BOUGHT OUT FINISHED GOODS PURCHASED BY	
Aerospace industry	1.911
Airframe sector	1.900
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	1.916
Aero-engine parts sector	1.878
Aircraft components sector	1.955
2 OTHER MATERIALS PURCHASED BY	
Aerospace industry	2.142
Airframe sector	2.015
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	2.154
Aero-engine parts sector	2.261
Aircraft components sector	2.158
3 ALL PURCHASES OF GOODS BY	
Aerospace industry	1.988
Airframe sector	1.924
Aero-engine and aero-space parts sector	1.997
Aero-engine parts sector	2.026
Aircraft components sector	2.073
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	1.884
4 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES	
Aerospace industry	1.929
Airframe sector	1.928
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	1.940
Aero-engine parts sector	1.884
Aircraft components sector	1.887
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	1.786
5 HOURLY EARNINGS OF ADULT MANUAL WORKERS	
Aerospace industry	2.090
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	2.197
6 COMBINED COSTS	
Aerospace industry	1.978
Airframe sector	1.947
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	1.985
Aero-engine parts sector	1.973
Aircraft components sector	1.995
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	1.894

Table 2 **Cost indices for the aerospace and radio, radar and electronic capital goods industries (MLH 383 and 367 respectively)** 1975 = 100

	1978						
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
1 BOUGHT OUT FINISHED GOODS PURCHASED BY		p	p	p	p	p	p
Aerospace industry	151.9	152.0	154.8	155.3	155.6	157.0	158.8
Airframe sector	149.6	150.1	151.7	152.2	152.6	154.3	156.6
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	152.3	153.8	157.4	158.1	158.3	159.4	160.7
Aero-engine parts sector	152.3	153.9	157.2	158.5	158.7	159.6	160.7
Aircraft components sector	149.3	149.9	151.5	152.3	152.7	154.2	156.3
2 OTHER MATERIALS PURCHASED BY						p	p
Aerospace industry	150.8	151.7	153.0	154.0	154.7	156.0	157.2
Airframe sector	153.1	153.7	155.2	156.1	156.7	157.8	158.5
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	150.4	151.1	152.6	153.8	154.6	156.4	158.1
Aero-engine parts sector	149.7	150.9	152.0	153.3	154.2	155.4	156.5
Aircraft components sector	151.0	152.3	153.2	154.2	154.7	155.8	156.6
3 ALL PURCHASES OF GOODS BY		p	p	p	p	p	p
Aerospace industry	150.8	151.9	154.1	154.8	155.3	156.6	158.2
Airframe sector	150.6	151.4	153.0	153.6	154.1	155.5	157.3
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	151.7	153.1	156.1	156.9	157.3	158.5	160.0
Aero-engine parts sector	151.4	152.7	155.1	156.4	156.9	157.9	159.0
Aircraft components sector	150.3	151.6	152.7	153.6	154.1	155.3	156.5
							p
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	149.5	150.6	151.8	152.5	152.8	154.2	155.9
4 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES		p	p	p	p	p	p
Aerospace industry	149.5	149.3	151.4	151.4	151.6	153.3	155.6
Airframe sector	148.2	148.1	150.1	150.1	150.3	152.0	154.2
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	151.0	150.8	152.9	153.0	153.2	154.3	157.1
Aero-engine parts sector	152.2	152.1	154.1	154.3	154.6	156.3	158.5
Aircraft components sector	150.1	150.0	152.1	152.1	152.2	154.0	156.4
							p
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	153.0	152.9	155.0	155.0	155.1	157.1	159.6
5 HOURLY EARNINGS OF ADULT MANUAL WORKERS		p	p	p	p	p	p
erospace industry	138.4	137.8	140.2	140.1	140.2	142.1	144.8
							p
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	143.0	145.7	148.1	146.9	144.9	146.8	151.5
6 COMBINED COSTS		p	p	p	p	p	p
Aerospace industry	148.2	148.6	150.8	151.2	151.4	153.0	155.1
Airframe sector	147.9	148.2	150.0	150.3	150.6	152.2	154.3
Aero-engine and aero-engine parts sector	149.0	149.6	152.2	152.6	152.9	154.4	156.3
Aero-engine parts sector	148.8	149.2	151.5	152.1	152.5	153.9	155.7
Aircraft components sector	147.3	147.6	149.4	149.7	149.9	151.5	153.6
							p
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry	149.9	150.7	152.5	152.6	152.5	154.2	156.7

Definitive information on earnings for both manual and administrative, technical and clerical (ATC) workers for the aerospace industry is available only for certain months of the year – manual earnings information is available for April and October each year, ATC salaries information is available for April of each year.
Revisions to series brought about as a result of ATC salaries information becoming available will be shown in the article to be published on 7 December next year and will affect indices from May this year up to and including those of next August.
Revisions to series incorporated as a result of manual earnings information from the October survey are published in the April articles and these affect series from the preceeding November up to and including December. The results obtained from the April aerospace survey will affect indices from last November up to and including June and will be shown in the article published on 5 October.
The indices for wages and salaries for the radio, radar and electronic capital goods industry are based entirely on information relating to average earnings in the electrical engineering industry and all the manufacturing industries respectively.
The cost index tables previously D1-D5 and D7 have been redesignated sections 1 to 6 in the table.
The indices of combined costs are based on the assumption of no change in productivity.
p Provisional

Inquiries: 01-215 3514

Motor vehicle production in November

Car production in the four weeks ending 25 November 1978 of 57 521 units (14 380 per week) was 49 per cent below the November 1977 level. In the 11 months to November 1978, car production was 6 per cent lower than in the same period last year. Production for export fell by 12 per cent while that for the home market fell by 1 per cent.

Commercial vehicle production of 23 789 units (5947 per week) was 23 per cent below the November 1977 level. Production in the first 11 months to November was 4 per cent below that in the corresponding period last year. Production for export fell by 14 per cent while production for the home market rose by 6 per cent.

Car production

Car production in November of 54 000 units was 51 per cent below the average monthly level in 1977. Output in the three months September to November fell by 23 per cent compared with the preceding three months; within the total, production for export fell by 14 per cent while production for the home market fell by 28 per cent.

Commercial vehicles

Commercial vehicle production in November of 23 200 units was 30 per cent below the average monthly level in 1977. In the period September to November, output fell by 18 per cent as compared with the preceding three months. Output for the home market fell by 17 per cent while that for export fell by 19 per cent.

Inquiries: 01-212 0788

Table 1 **Car and commercial vehicle production**

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery-operated road vehicles are excluded.

	No of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
		For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1969	53	892 758	824 315	1 717 073	32 398	272 998	192 778	465 776	8 788
1970	52	918 109	722 857	1 640 966	31 557	267 407	190 125	457 532	8 799
1971	52	1 027 462	714 478	1 741 940	33 499	268 278	187 928	456 206	8 773
1972	52	1 307 881	613 430	1 921 311	36 948	272 649	135 470	408 119	7 848
1973	52	1 142 216	605 105	1 747 321	33 602	257 574	159 049	416 623	8 012
1974	52	937 932	596 187	1 534 119	29 502	232 373	170 193	402 566	7 742
1975	52	735 532	532 164	1 267 696	24 379	194 319	186 386	380 705	7 321
1976	53	768 481	564 968	1 333 449	25 159	182 554	189 503	372 057	7 020
1977	52	753 195	562 777	1 315 972	25 307	201 445	196 823	398 268	7 659
1978	52								
1977									
1st qtr	13	180 813	149 558	330 371	25 413	51 826	57 676	109 502	8 423
2nd	13	209 665	161 386	371 051	28 542	49 299	51 945	101 244	7 788
3rd	13	166 116	104 554	270 670	20 821	44 036	41 832	85 868	6 605
4th	13	196 601	147 279	343 880	26 452	56 284	45 370	101 654	7 820
1978									
1st qtr	13	210 561	147 930	358 491	27 576	54 949	48 733	103 682	7 976
2nd	13	223 890	138 932	362 822	27 909	61 944	50 322	112 266	8 636
3rd	13	160 389	100 892	261 281	20 099	47 612	34 620	82 232	6 326
4th	13								
1977									
January	4	66 119	54 069	120 188	30 047	16 932	17 402	34 334	8 584
February	4	49 573	46 109	95 682	23 921	15 376	17 822	33 198	8 300
March	5	65 121	49 380	114 501	22 900	19 518	22 452	41 970	8 394
April	4	64 475	48 998	113 473	28 368	13 394	16 133	29 527	7 382
May	4	80 099	60 057	140 156	35 039	18 860	20 020	38 880	9 720
June	5	65 091	52 331	117 422	23 484	17 045	15 792	32 837	6 567
July	4	47 156	27 939	75 095	18 774	13 007	14 020	27 027	6 757
August	4	51 565	27 605	79 170	19 793	12 628	10 869	23 497	5 374
September	5	67 395	49 010	116 405	23 281	18 401	16 943	35 344	7 069
October	4	55 346	47 810	103 156	25 789	19 283	14 863	34 146	8 537
November	4	63 333	49 199	112 532	28 133	18 198	12 807	31 005	7 751
December	5	77 922	50 270	128 192	25 638	18 803	17 700	36 503	7 301
1978									
January	4	67 488	43 961	111 449	27 862	16 396	14 717	31 113	7 778
February	4	65 029	42 883	107 912	26 978	15 699	14 959	30 658	7 665
March	5	78 044	61 086	139 130	27 826	22 854	19 057	41 911	8 382
April	4	68 388	50 721	119 109	29 777	18 802	16 169	34 971	8 743
May	4	76 240	45 363	121 603	30 401	20 824	16 990	37 814	9 454
June	5	79 262	42 848	122 110	24 422	22 318	17 163	39 481	7 896
July	4	40 644	24 273	64 917	16 229	15 209	12 032	27 241	6 810
August	4	51 205	37 669	88,874	22 219	12 160	9 057	21 217	5 304
September	5	68 540	38 950	107 490	21 498	20 243	13 531	33 774	6 755
October	4	42 418	36 836	79 254	19 814	15 967	10 331	26 298	6 575
November	4	28 908	28 613	57 521	14 380	13 032	10 757	23 789	5 947
December	5								

Note: From January 1978, Land-Rover estate vehicles are being recorded as commercial vehicles rather than as passenger cars. Figures for 1977 have been revised on to this basis. The number of these vehicles in 1977 was 11 848.

Table 2 **Production seasonally adjusted**

Monthly average — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	15.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973	95	50	145	21.5	13.2	34.7
1974	78	50	128	19.3	14.2	33.5
1975	61	45	106	16.2	15.5	31.7
1976	64	47	111	15.2	15.8	31.0
1977	63	47	110	16.8	16.4	33.2
1978						
1977						
1st qtr	56	49	105	16.2	18.6	34.8
2nd	67	50	117	16.1	16.3	32.4
3rd	67	42	109	17.4	16.5	33.9
4th	61	47	108	17.5	14.3	31.8
1978						
1st qtr	68	49	117	17.5	16.2	33.7
2nd	71	42	113	20.0	15.4	35.4
3rd	65	41	106	18.9	13.8	32.7
4th						
1977						
January	63	58	121	17.6	19.1	36.7
February	52	47	99	15.4	17.9	33.3
March	54	43	97	15.6	18.6	34.2
April	70	52	122	14.6	17.6	32.2
May	69	53	122	18.1	17.8	35.9
June	63	45	108	15.7	13.5	29.2
July	64	41	105	16.8	16.6	33.4
August	66	36	102	17.6	16.7	34.3
September	70	50	120	17.8	16.1	33.9
October	55	48	103	18.1	15.2	33.3
November	58	46	104	17.1	12.8	29.9
December	70	46	116	17.1	15.0	32.1
1978						
January	65	47	112	17.2	16.3	33.5
February	68	44	112	15.9	15.2	31.1
March	69	57	126	19.5	16.9	36.4
April	71	50	121	19.5	16.8	36.3
May	66	40	106	20.2	15.2	35.4
June	75	36	111	20.2	14.3	34.5
July	57	35	92	19.9	14.3	34.2
August	66	49	115	17.1	14.0	31.1
September	73	39	112	19.7	13.0	32.7
October	44	37	81	15.1	10.6	25.7
November	27	27	54	12.3	10.9	23.2
December						
Average of						
Jun-Aug 1978	66	40	106	19.0	14.3	33.3
Sept-Nov 1978	48	34	82	15.7	11.5	27.2
Percentage change	−28	−14	−23	−17	−19	−18

Notes to table 2: The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influences (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

Index of average earnings in October

Average earnings of employees in Great Britain are estimated to have risen by 14.6 per cent between October 1977 and October 1978. This estimate is based on the monthly index for the whole economy, covering in total about 21 million employees, which was introduced from January 1976 (see table 1, page 43).

Table 1 Index of average earnings of employees in Great Britain
Whole economy (new) series, not seasonally adjusted

	Index Jan 1976 = 100	Percentage increase over 12 months
1977		
September	116.6	7.7
October	117.9	8.7
November	120.1	8.6
December	121.7	9.4
1978		
January	121.5	9.5
February	122.7	10.5
March	125.0	10.4
April	127.2	12.4
May	129.4	12.6
June	133.1	15.4
July	133.6	14.2
August	131.7	13.9
September	134.2	15.1
October p	135.1	14.6

p Provisional.

In the production and certain other industries (table 2) employing in total about 11 million employees, and covered by the older series index introduced from January 1963, earnings increased by about 16.4 per cent over the 12 months to October.

Recent figures are:

Table 2 Index of average earnings in production industries and some services [1]
Older series

	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted index January 1970 = 100
	Index January 1970 = 100	Percentage increase: Over previous month	Percentage increase: Over previous 12 months	
1978				
March	317.3	1.2	11.2	314.8
April	325.9	3.4	14.8	325.7
May	330.9	0.4	14.5	327.2
June	336.6	2.1	16.6	334.0
July	338.0	−0.4	16.2	332.7
August	332.8	0.1	15.8	333.2
September	339.6	1.5	16.2	338.0
October p	345.2	1.9	16.4	344.4

p Provisional.
[1] Transport and communication (other than sea transport and postal services) and some miscellaneous services.

Indices of basic rates of wages

At the end of November 1978, nationally-negotiated basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers were on average 16.8 per cent higher than a year earlier. During November, the index of basic weekly rates remained unchanged at 270.0.

	Indices, 31 July 1972 = 100		Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1978				
30 June	263.3	264.9	15.8	15.8
31 July	264.7	266.3	16.0	16.0
31 August	266.0	267.6	16.3	16.3
30 September	266.0	267.6	16.1	16.1
31 October	270.0	271.6	17.7	17.7
30 November	270.0	271.7	16.8	16.8

The indices only take account of changes in nationally-negotiated rates. The year-on-year increases consequently reflect that national rates for engineering workers remained unchanged from February 1976 until April 1978.

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 319.

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries in September

In the three months ended September 1978 deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been the same as in the preceding three months while net new orders were 2 per cent lower. Orders-on-hand at the end of September 1978 were 3 per cent lower than the end-June 1978 level. (These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying tables.)

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

All indices have been rebased from 1970 = 100 to 1975 = 100.

Inquiries: 01-212 0116.

Made-up clothing
Index numbers of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1974 = 100		Average 1975 Deliveries = 100		Average 1975 Deliveries = 100	
1973	110		108		102	
1974	100		100		100	
1975	98		103		100	
1976	92		102		98	
1977	96		107		104	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973						
1st qtr	102	107	111	113	102	100
2nd	123	113	119	111	102	104
3rd	105	114	89	106	100	101
4th	110	108	115	104	107	104
1974						
1st qtr	116	121	98	101	95	94
2nd	120	110	107	99	99	102
3rd	95	103	84	99	101	101
4th	100	99	111	102	105	103
1975						
1st qtr	112	116	103	109	103	106
2nd	115	106	116	105	100	100
3rd	88	95	83	97	97	97
4th	98	97	110	102	100	98
1976						
1st qtr	90	93	96	97	99	98
2nd	114	104	113	105	96	99
3rd	87	93	87	102	98	97
4th	92	91	110	102	101	98
1977						
1st qtr	101	105	110	110	105	104
2nd	108	99	107	99	100	104
3rd	91	97	97	111	104	103
4th	96	94	113	107	107	106
1978						
1st qtr	93	95	104	107	103	103
2nd p	92	101	116	105	102	105
3rd p	95	104	93	107	105	105
1977						
Jan	99	102	98	113	93	104
Feb	98	103	110	106	111	105
Mar	101	105	121	110	111	102
Apr	106	104	115	105	100	104
May	113	100	118	89	101	102
Jun	108	99	87	104	99	107
Jul	97	96	94	119	105	105
Aug	91	96	82	109	93	102
Sep	91	97	116	105	115	101
Oct	91	95	126	98	123	104
Nov	95	94	116	97	107	101
Dec	96	94	97	126	91	112
1978						
Jan	93	95	88	103	91	101
Feb	90	94	108	106	109	103
Mar	93	95	115	112	108	107
Apr p	105	101	133	109	111	105
May p	118	102	126	105	95	106
Jun p	112	101	87	100	101	104
Jul p	103	103	91	110	107	108
Aug p	96	104	74	103	91	102
Sep p	95	104	114	109	116	105

p Provisional.

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks in September

In the three months ended September 1978, deliveries in the footwear industry were estimated to be 2 per cent higher on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis than in the three months ended June 1978. Net new orders were 26 per cent lower than in the previous three months, while at the end of September orders-on-hand were 22 per cent lower than those in June 1978. The index of output in the three months ended September 1978 was 3 per cent higher than in the three months ended June 1978.

Detailed breakdown

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumers' expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor production series under the reference PQ 450.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (minimum list heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). In using the index numbers, it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant price value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

Data on pairage

The data on pairage and value relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC, employing 25 or more persons.

Inquiries: 01-212 6787.

Index of output: orders on hand, new orders, deliveires and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of output 1975 = 100	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs	£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs
1966		33.6					16.4			
1967		37.8		16.5			16.1			
1968		41.6		17.3			17.0			
1969		34.6		15.9			16.5			
1970		38.9		16.6			16.2			
1971		32.5	55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972		29.5	59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	107	46.2	85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974	105	44.3	79.5	14.3		30.9	14.4		31.3	18.0
1975	100	38.8	91.8	13.2		36.2	13.7		35.1	15.8
1976	99	46.8	132.9	13.8		42.8	13.1		39.4	14.4
1977	104	44.8	142.3	13.3		49.3	13.4		48.5	16.0
	Season-ally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Actual	Season-ally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Season-ally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1976 1st qtr	98	42.6	89.2	14.6	13.2	38.9	13.3	13.0	39.8	19.0
2nd	98	46.3	107.5	12.8	13.2	40.4	11.5	12.4	34.3	20.9
3rd	98	36.9	89.7	10.0	12.2	34.7	13.2	12.9	40.7	17.2
4th	101	46.8	132.9	17.6	16.3	57.3	14.3	13.8	42.9	14.4
1977 1st qtr	103	57.6	140.9	17.4	16.0	51.7	13.8	13.6	49.0	14.7
2nd	105	57.4	154.2	12.7	12.6	48.2	12.8	13.3	43.7	17.2
3rd	103	47.5	110.3	10.1	12.3	35.0	13.3	13.2	49.6	14.1
4th	106	44.8	142.3	13.3	12.8	49.3	13.4	13.6	48.5	16.0
1978 1st qtr	99	60.9	156.7	18.4	16.9	58.5	13.0	12.7	53.7	17.2
2nd p	105	66.2	177.3	14.3	14.6	56.6	12.5	13.6	49.8	21.2
3rs p	108	51.7	148.4	8.9	10.7	48.1	13.8	13.9	57.7	17.9
1976 January	102	38.9	88.2	13.2	13.8	33.9	13.1	14.0	37.6	
February	97	40.0	89.3	14.1	13.1	40.3	12.9	12.7	39.2	
March	96	42.6	89.2	16.5	12.8	42.5	13.9	12.4	42.6	
April	99	42.2	94.4	12.2	10.7	39.7	11.6	12.4	34.5	
May	99	48.0	108.4	15.9	14.7	47.0	11.1	12.3	33.0	
June	96	46.3	107.5	10.2	14.3	34.4	11.8	12.5	35.3	
July	96	40.8	90.7	6.3	11.3	20.2	11.8	12.6	37.0	
August	97	38.1	87.9	8.8	12.3	33.7	11.4	12.3	36.6	
September	101	36.9	89.7	15.1	13.1	50.3	16.2	13.8	48.5	
October	100	44.9	111.7	23.6	18.3	67.6	15.6	13.7	45.7	
November	100	45.9	126.0	15.6	14.1	59.1	14.6	13.1	44.8	
December	104	46.8	132.9	13.6	16.4	45.0	12.6	14.8	38.1	
1977 January	100	51.8	133.8	16.3	18.5	42.7	11.9	13.2	41.8	
February	103	54.2	136.9	16.4	15.1	52.6	14.0	13.7	49.5	
March	105	57.6	140.9	19.1	14.5	59.7	15.6	14.0	55.7	
April	102	60.4	153.5	14.8	13.5	53.0	12.0	13.4	40.3	
May	109	62.6	164.0	15.8	13.7	56.4	13.7	14.5	45.9	
June	104	57.4	154.2	7.5	10.6	35.2	12.7	13.3	45.0	
July	99	53.7	135.4	8.0	15.1	23.5	11.7	13.1	42.2	
August	106	47.2	123.7	6.5	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.4	48.2	
September	104	47.5	110.3	15.7	13.2	45.2	15.4	13.0	58.6	
October	106	44.8	128.9	12.6	9.6	75.2	15.4	13.5	56.6	
November	107	41.5	134.9	11.6	10.6	61.8	14.9	13.3	55.7	
December	105	44.8	142.3	14.7	18.1	50.2	11.4	13.8	42.8	
1978 January	97	54.6	140.5	21.9	23.1	47.0	12.1	12.8	48.8	
February	98	55.8	142.1	14.0	13.0	55.2	12.9	12.6	53.6	
March	103	60.9	156.7	19.3	14.6	73.3	14.1	12.7	58.8	
April p	109	57.2	163.9	8.6	8.3	55.6	12.2	14.5	48.4	
May p	98	67.5	184.6	22.3	18.4	69.4	12.1	12.2	48.7	
June p	107	66.2	177.3	12.1	17.1	44.9	13.3	14.0	52.2	
July p	108	57.3	155.7	3.4	6.6	29.8	12.3	13.8	51.3	
August p	113	54.0	149.4	10.8	14.5	52.6	14.1	14.6	58.9	
September p	103	51.7	148.4	12.6	11.1	62.0	15.0	13.2	63.0	

[1] Based on early returns, seasonally adjusted deliveries in October are expected to be 13 million pairs (unadjusted deliveries 15.5 million pairs). p Provisional.

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Copies of specific issues (including back issues can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the library at the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent NPY 1XG (tel. 0633 5611, ext. 2973; telex 497121 – answer back BSONPT G).

Wool textile industry: output in September

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally-adjusted index of production) in September 1978 was 5 per cent higher than in September 1977. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January to September 1978 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 4 per cent lower than the period January to September 1977; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 5 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 8 per cent less and that of man-made fibre tops was 9 per cent less.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn [1]	Worsted yarn [2]	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) [1]		Blankets [2]
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million kg					million sq m		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1975	110.6	46.8	44.4	112.1	75.5	76.8	74.6	24.7
1976	119.7	56.5	47.2	108.0	80.8	73.6	69.4	22.8
1977	113.5	52.3	45.3	105.7	81.2	78.8	71.3	22.2
1976								
1st qtr	31.0	13.8	11.6	29.4	20.6	16.9	18.2	6.5
2nd	30.5	14.5	12.1	27.9	20.3	19.6	16.9	4.4
3rd	27.6	13.4	10.6	23.7	18.2	19.4	16.9	5.2
4th	30.6	14.6	13.0	27.0	21.7	17.9	17.5	6.5
1977								
1st qtr	32.4	15.3	12.6	29.0	23.1	19.6	18.8	6.7
2nd	29.8	13.9	11.9	27.2	20.2	21.1	18.1	4.8
3rd	24.5	11.1	10.4	23.0	17.5	19.7	16.4	4.4
4th	26.8	12.0	10.4	26.5	20.4	18.4	18.0	6.2
1978								
1st qtr	29.5	13.6	10.6	27.7	20.8	18.5	17.3	5.8
2nd	28.4	12.8	10.8	27.2	19.6	21.6	16.8	4.8
3rd	..	10.8	10.3	23.4	17.9	19.1	15.8	5.0
1977								
January	10.3	5.0	4.0	9.0	7.2	5.8	5.9	2.4
February	10.2	4.8	4.0	9.1	7.5	6.2	6.0	2.2
March	11.9	5.5	4.6	10.8	8.4	7.6	6.9	2.1
April	9.6	4.6	3.8	8.6	6.4	6.6	5.7	1.7
May	11.1	5.2	4.7	10.0	7.6	7.4	6.6	1.6
June	9.1	4.1	3.4	8.6	6.2	7.1	5.8	1.5
July	7.9	4.2	3.9	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	1.1
August	7.6	2.9	2.9	8.4	5.4	6.5	5.2	1.6
September	9.0	4.0	3.6	8.2	6.5	7.2	6.0	1.7
October	9.1	3.9	4.4	9.2	7.1	6.9	6.4	2.0
November	9.7	4.5	3.6	9.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	2.1
December	8.0	3.6	2.4	7.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	2.1
1978								
January	9.7	4.5	3.0	9.3	6.9	6.0	5.8	2.2
February	9.5	4.5	3.1	8.8	6.7	5.9	6.0	1.5
March	10.3	4.6	4.5	9.6	7.2	6.6	5.5	2.1
April	9.7	4.4	3.2	9.2	6.9	6.8	5.5	1.8
May	9.3	4.2	4.1	8.8	6.4	6.9	5.4	1.5
June	9.4	4.2	3.5	9.2	6.3	7.9	5.9	1.5
July	7.8	4.1	3.9	6.6	5.3	6.3	5.0	1.3
August	7.3	2.7	2.4	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.1	1.6
September	..	4.0	4.0	8.6	6.6	6.9	5.7	2.1

[1] Estimated. [2] From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the worsted yarn headings. In September deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.8 million kg. [3] Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Cotton industry: production in October

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January-October 1978 the amount of cloth woven was 4 per cent lower than in January-October 1977. Production of single yarn decreased by 6 per cent and doubled yarn decreased by 15 per cent.
Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 6474.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn [1]		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn [2]	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	million kg				million m	
1968	171.2	67.5	49.9	52.0	668.2	507.3
1969	166.2	73.2	46.8	60.9	661.5	538.1
1970	158.7	77.4	43.2	57.3	627.6	484.3
1971	133.0	83.3		85.0	559.1	479.8
1972	121.4	81.7		75.4	513.0	469.8
1973	115.4	92.5		82.1	453.2	502.3
1974	101.3	87.7		74.7	409.5	505.3
1975	94.4	76.4		68.4	405.4	503.0
1976	106.9	76.1		69.4	374.5	492.9
1977	98.1	77.6		69.8	368.3	497.5
1977						
Jan	2.2	1.7		1.5	7.7	10.3
Feb	2.3	1.7		1.6	7.9	10.7
Mar [3]	2.2	1.8		1.6	7.9	10.7
Apr	1.7	1.4		1.2	6.3	8.8
May	2.3	1.9		1.6	7.9	11.1
June [3]	1.5	1.2		1.1	6.9	8.8
July	1.6	1.2		1.2	4.3	7.5
August [3]	1.9	1.5		1.4	7.6	9.5
Sep	1.5	1.2		1.2	6.3	9.0
Oct	2.0	1.6		1.4	7.9	10.5
Nov [3]	2.0	1.6		1.4	7.8	10.2
Dec	1.4	1.1		1.0	5.9	7.6
1978						
Jan	2.0	1.5		1.3	7.7	10.0
Feb	2.0	1.6		1.3	8.0	10.0
Mar [3]	1.6	1.2		1.1	6.8	8.2
Apr	2.0	1.6		1.3	8.2	9.4
May [3]	1.8	1.6		1.2	7.5	8.7
Jun	1.4	1.3		1.0	8.2	8.8
July	1.6	1.3		1.1	4.6	6.6
August [3]	1.8	1.6		1.2	7.9	8.6
Sep	1.5	1.3		1.0	6.5	8.2
Oct	1.9	1.7		1.3	8.0	10.0

[1] Spun in cotton industry. [2] Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. [3] Average of five weeks.

Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting

Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is a booklet of price indices for companies and others who wish to prepare accounts or supplementary statements on the current cost basis. It is specified as a source of indices for the United Kingdom in the interim recommendation issued in November 1977 by the Accounting Standards Committee.

It presents all the available industry and asset-specific price indices likely to be useful for revaluing fixed assets, and includes the index of the cost of new construction and the general index of retail prices.

Release dates of economic statistics for January

Information in the table is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in January 1979. The dates are those which departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date and series	Method of release	Source
January		
8 Mon		
Wholesale price index numbers (Dec – prov)	PN	Department of Industry
9 Tues		
Retail sales (Nov – final)	PN	Department of Trade
Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Nov)	PN	Department of Trade
London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-Dec)	PN	CLCB
UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-Dec)	PN	Bank of England
10 Wed		
Central government financial transactions (including borrowing requirement) (Dec)	PN	HM Treasury
Gross domestic product; personal income, expenditure and saving (3rd qtr)	PN	CSO
11 Thurs		
Housing starts and completions (Nov)	PN	Department of the Environment
Provisional figures of vehicle production (Dec)	PN	Department of Industry
12 Fri		
Retail prices index (Dec)	PN	Department of Employment
Usable steel production (Dec)	PN	BSC/BISPA
Building societies' receipts and loans (Dec)	PN	BSA
15 Mon		
Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (Dec)	PN	Department of Trade/ CSO
Retail sales (Dec – prov)	PN	Department of Trade
17 Wed		
Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (Dec)	PN	Department of Employment
Monthly index of average earnings (Nov)		
18 Thurs		
Index of industrial production (Nov – prov)	PN	CSO
Consumers' expenditure (4th qtr – 1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Dec)	PN	Bank of England
London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-Dec)	PN	Bank of England
19 Fri		
Construction – new orders (Nov)	PN	Department of the Environment
21 Sun		
Department for National Savings monthly progress report (Dec)	PN	Department for National Savings
22 Mon		
Industrial and commercial companies' appropriation account, net acquisition of financial assets and net borrowing requirement (3rd qtr)	PN	CSO
Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (Dec)	PN	CSO
23 Tues		
Unemployment (Jan – prov) Unfilled vacancies (Jan – prov)	PN	Department of Employment
New vehicle registrations (Dec)	PN	Department of Transport
25 Thurs		
Unemployment (Dec – final)		
Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Nov)		
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Dec)	*Gazette*	Department of Employment
Employment in the production industries (Nov)		
Quarterly estimates of employees in employment (Sep)		
Car and commercial vehicle production (Dec – final)	PN	Department of Industry
Energy Trends	PN	Department of Energy
Institutional investment (3rd qtr)	PN	CSO
25 Fri		
Bricks and cement production (Dec)	PN	Department of the Environment
Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Oct)	*Trade and Industry*	Department of Industry
30 Tues		
CBI Industrial Trends Survey (Jan)	PN	CBI

PN Press notice.

Production of man-made fibres in October

In the three months ended October 1978 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted was estimated to have been 2 per cent higher than in the three months ended July 1978. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in January-October 1978 was 5 per cent higher than in January-October 1977, output of continuous filament decreased by 2 per cent and staple fibre increased by 10 per cent.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Man-made fibre production Thousand metric tonnes

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1974	627.6	271.0	356.6
1975	562.5	246.5	316.0
1976	618.4	270.7	347.7
1977	551.8	239.3	312.5
1976			
1st qtr	159.8	70.0	89.8
2nd	157.5	69.7	87.7
3rd	140.4	62.4	78.0
4th	160.7	68.6	92.1
1977			
1st qtr	154.9	67.2	87.7
2nd	150.8	63.9	86.8
3rd	131.0	55.2	75.8
4th	115.1	53.0	62.1
1978			
1st qtr	150.1	60.6	89.5
2nd	156.2	62.2	94.0
3rd	141.6	56.8	84.8
1977			
July	49.5	20.8	28.7
August	37.6	16.0	21.6
September	43.9	18.4	25.5
October	43.5	18.2	25.4
November	36.8	17.9	18.9
December	34.8	17.0	17.8
1978			
January	44.2	19.1	25.1
February	47.6	19.0	28.7
March	58.2	22.5	35.7
April	48.3	19.1	29.2
May	58.5	22.7	35.8
June	49.3	20.3	29.0
July	45.9	18.8	27.1
August	48.2	19.3	28.9
September	47.5	18.7	28.8
October	57.2	21.1	36.1

Source: Production stats: Man-made Fibres Producers Committee. Index of production: Department of Industry.

Index of the volume of production 1975 = 100

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973	129	
1974	111	
1975	100	
1976	110	
1977	98	
1976		
1st qtr	114	111
2nd	113	109
3rd	100	106
4th	112	112
1977		
1st qtr	111	108
2nd	107	103
3rd	91	97
4th	82	82
1978		
1st qtr	106	102
2nd	108	105
3rd	97	104
1977		
January	102	106
February	116	109
March	116	111
April	110	105
May	100	100
June	110	104
July	101	107
August	78	93
September	94	92
October	88	86
November	83	80
December	75	81
1978		
January	92	95
February	107	100
March	117	112
April	102	97
May	118	118
June	106	99
July	94	100
August	97	116
September	100	97
October	114	111

Economic Trends

A monthly journal, compiled by the Central Statistical Office, for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series of employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains special feature articles on some aspect of the statistics.

Price £1.95 (by post £2.20). Annual subscription including annual supplement and postage £29.46. From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. ISSN 0013-0400

Industry's investment intentions for 1979 and 1980

The latest survey of investment intentions carried out by the Department of Industry confirms the results of previous surveys for 1979 which indicated a further increase in the volume of investment by both the manufacturing and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping). The upward trend in manufacturing investment is not expected to continue into 1980, but there should be a further rise in investment in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping).

Forms for this survey were sent to contributors at the end of October and the results given here are based on replies received up to mid-December. Contributors were asked to provide a further estimate of expected capital expenditure for 1979 and a first indication for 1980.

Manufacturing industry

The results of the previous survey, released on 2 October, indicated that the volume of investment in 1978 would be about £3,950 million at 1975 prices. The level of investment in the first three quarters of 1978 has been such that this is now unlikely to be achieved and the present estimate of outturn is around £3,860 million, an increase of 8 per cent on 1977, or of 12 to 14 per cent if the iron and steel industry is excluded.

The results of the present survey imply an increase in investment in 1979 of 4 to 8 per cent, the same proportionate increase as suggested by the previous survey although from the reduced estimate of the 1978 level.

The prospect for investment in 1980 is for a figure if anything slightly below the 1979 level. This maintains the pattern in the run of investment figures since 1955 (the first year for which the volume of investment is available), in which time there have never been more than three consecutive years of increases.

The interpretation of the intentions for individual industries for 1979 indicates substantial increases in the textiles, leather and clothing and the residual 'other' manufacturing industry groups, and increases above average for the paper, printing and publishing and the vehicles groups. Increases of about the average for all industry are indicated for the food, drink and tobacco and the non-ferrous metals industries. No industries are expected to have large falls in investment but small falls are possible in the chemicals and the coal and petroleum products groups and small increases in the iron and steel and the engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods industry groups.

Increased investment in individual assets is expected to be a little below average in new building work and about average in vehicles, plant and machinery.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

From the previous survey, it was expected that the increase in investment by these industries in 1979 (over that in 1978) would probably be in the range from 3 to 7 per cent. The latest survey confirms this expectation. In 1980, there will probably be a further increase, possibly of similar magnitude.

Levels of investment

As a guide to the scale of investment covered by the survey, the following table gives some figures for recent years, with estimates for 1978 and 1979.

Industry's capital expenditure

£ million at 1975 prices

Year	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Total
1970	4 196 [1]	3 669	7 865
1971	3 923	3 888	7 811
1972	3 398	4 055	7 453
1973	3 504	4 674 [1]	8 178
1974	3 822	4 605	8 427 [1]
1975	3 522	3 841	7 363
1976	3 345	3 926	7 271
1977	3 573	4 325	7 898
1978 [2]	3 860	4 690	8 550
1979 [3]	4 100 [4]	4 920	[4]9 020

[1] Highest level yet recorded. [2] Fourth quarter estimated. [3] Rounded central estimate. [4] At 1979 prices, these estimates would represent expenditure of just below £7,000 million to nearly £8,000 million.

Background

The above results are based on the latest of a series of regular surveys directed to a panel of companies, mainly larger companies but including some smaller ones, in manufacturing industry and in the distributive and service industries. A full description of the surveys is given in 'Investment intentions, authorisations and expenditures', Government Economic Service Occasional Papers, 12; a shorter account is available in *Statistical News*, May 1978 (pages 41.15 to 41.19).

Respondents to the latest survey account for about 40 per cent of the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry and 30 per cent of expenditure in the distributive and service industries.

Results of earlier surveys covering 1979 were published in *Trade and Industry* on 6 January, 9 June and 6 October. This is the first survey to cover 1980.

Figures from respondents are generally given in expected future prices and their estimates of price rises are used to convert them to volume. This is an additional source of uncertainty in the interpretation of the surveys.

Exploration and development work in the North Sea is classified as a mining activity and is therefore not included in these figures. The coverage is specifically defined in regular articles in *Trade and Industry* on the results of the quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure: the latest of these articles is published today (page 37).

It should be remembered that there has been an increase during recent years in the practice of obtaining capital goods through some form of leasing or rental arrangements rather than by purchase. Expenditure on capital goods acquired for leasing out is classified to the service industries on the basis of ownership of the assets, and accounts for about 20 per cent of the forecast for 1979 (ie about £1,000 million at 1975 prices). Insofar as this leasing is to firms in manufacturing there is an apparent switch of investment from manufacturing to the service industries in the figures: in 1979, the addition to the forecast of £4,100 million (at 1975 prices) for manufacturing industry is about 10 per cent, very approximately, in respect of assets leased from the service industries. An article on investment in assets for leasing was published in *Trade and Industry* on 29 September 1978.

A comparison between estimates of capital expenditure for 1968-77 obtained from the investment intentions survey and actual expenditure was given in *Trade and Industry* on 27 October 1978.

Inquiries: Manufacturing 01-215 3175/3176. Distribution and services 01-215 3345.

Carpet industry sales in September

The daily rate of carpet manufacturer's sales by value in September 1978 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 17 per cent more than in September 1977 assuming 21 working days in September 1978 and 22 working days in September 1977. In the three months ended September 1978 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 18 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago assuming 64 working days in the period ended September 1978 and 65 working days in the period ended September 1977. The index numbers which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The wholesale price index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017.

Index of carpet manufacturers' sales

1975 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1973	166	73.4
1974	179	86.7
1975	202	100.0
1976	234	115.7
1977	255	134.7
1977		
3rd	230	135.8
4th	292	139.2
1978		
1st qtr	270	145.8
2nd	280	147.0
3rd	272	151.8
1977		
June	241	134.5
July	208	134.8
August	202	135.5
September	280	137.0
1978		
June	272	147.3
July	251	148.5
August	240	152.5
September	328	154.5

Index of retail prices for November

The index of retail prices for all items for 14 November 1978 was 202.5 (15 January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.7 per cent on October 1978 (201.1) and of 8.1 per cent on November 1977 (187.4).

The rise in the index in November was due mainly to increases in the prices of fresh milk and some other foods; to increases in motoring costs, particularly in the prices of cars and petrol; and to increases in the prices of solid fuels for domestic heating.

The movements for the main group in the index are shown in table 2.

Table 2 Index of retail prices: commodity breakdown

	Indices (15 Jan 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	17 Oct 1978	14 Nov 1978	
All items	201.1	202.5	+0.7
All items excluding food	199.8	201.1	+0.7
Food	205.6	207.9	+1.1
Seasonal food	168.2	171.4	+1.9
Other food	212.7	214.7	+0.9
Alcoholic drink	198.4	198.4	+0.0
Tobacco	231.1	231.1	+0.0
Housing	180.5	181.4	+0.5
Fuel and light	230.3	233.7	+1.5
Durable household goods	185.9	187.0	+0.6
Clothing and footwear	175.3	175.6	+0.2
Transport and vehicles	211.8	214.3	+1.2
Miscellaneous goods	212.6	213.7	+0.5
Services	195.2	196.0	+0.4
Meals out	213.2	215.1	+0.9

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 630.

Table 1 Index of retail prices

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1978							
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+7.8	202.4	+0.5	+3.8
November	202.5	+0.7	+3.5	+8.1	203.8	+0.7	+3.9

Notes

1 The retail prices index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of goods and services purchased by most households in the UK. The expenditure pattern on which the index is based is revised each year using information from the family expenditure survey. The expenditure of certain higher income households and households of retired people dependent mainly on social security benefits is excluded.

2 The index covers a large and representative selection of nearly 350 separate goods and services, for which price movements are regularly measured in more than 200 towns throughout the country. Approximately 150 000 separate price quotations are used each month in compiling the index.

3 Seasonal variations in the index of retail prices are due largely to a very few items of 'seasonal food' that is, those items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These items account for less than five per cent of total retail expenditure. If the variation caused by these items is removed, the underlying trend of the figures can be seen more clearly.

4 Rates of change of indices can be calculated over periods of any length. However, rates calculated over periods as long as twelve months are slow to detect changes in trend, while calculations over periods as short as three months give rather volatile results. To help in assessing trends, rates of changes in the all items index and the index for all items except seasonal food are shown in table 1 over successive periods of six months.

5 The index is given in full in the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 630.

Commission studies index links

In its quarterly report published on 14 December, the Price Commission refers to an investigation carried out earlier this year by the Central Statistical Office, which suggested that the wholesale price index was only weakly connected with the commission's index, but that a stronger relationship existed with the retail prices index (RPI).

One problem with this relationship, says the report, is that it takes no special account of the items in the retail price index that are exempt from notification – for example, rent, rates and second-hand cars.

The commission has therefore carried out a further study, separating 'exempt' and 'non-exempt' parts of the RPI.

The results of this study show that an index composed of the 71 per cent (by weight) of the RPI that is not exempt follows the pattern of the Price Commission index after a lag of three months much more closely than does the RPI for all items.

In particular, the rise in the six-monthly rate of the RPI excluding seasonal foods since the spring of this year is seen to be entirely due to the exempt items – the six monthly change in the non-exempt index has been much more in line with the commission index, after three months.

Price Commission index for November

The rise in the Price Commission index over the six months to November was 4.8 per cent expressed as an annual rate. The corresponding figure for October was 4.6 per cent.

The Price Commission index is based on price increases proposed to the commission by larger concerns. They cannot make the increase until 28 days after notification and in practice the time lag may be greater than this.

The Price Commission index is a leading indicator of movements in wholesale and retail prices.

Inquiries: 01-720 2188.

Percentage changes over six-month periods in Price Commission index, retail price index and wholesale price index: annualised rates

Six months to	Price Commission index	Retail price index [1]	Wholesale price index [2,3]
1976			
July	12.6	12.9	15.6
August	12.4	13.2	16.8
September	13.5	14.5	18.2
October	16.9	14.4	18.5
November	19.3	14.2	20.1
December	18.2	15.2	20.3
1977			
January	18.2	18.0	25.2
February	19.0	18.4	24.5
March	20.8	18.7	23.4
April	17.4	19.7	25.2
May	16.1	20.0	23.7
June	15.0	19.6	24.0
July	14.3	15.6	18.6
August	11.5	14.9	16.7
September	7.8	14.1	15.6
October	7.3	9.9	11.7
November	5.8	8.7	8.6
December	5.0	7.4	7.1
1978			
January	5.9	7.2	7.2
February	7.2	7.2	7.7
March	7.4	6.8	7.9
April	7.2	8.4	7.9
May	6.8	8.6	8.7
June	6.1	8.9	8.9
July	5.8	9.1	7.6
August	4.5	9.6	7.6
September	4.3	9.6	7.7
October	4.6 r	7.7	7.7
November	4.8 p	..	7.0

[1] Excluding seasonal foods. [2] Manufactured products.
p Provisional. r Revised.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

A compendium, compiled by the Central Statistical Office, of basic information across a wide range of 19 different subjects including population, employment and price statistics, social services, production and output, energy, construction, transport, catering, home and overseas finance, and the weather. It contains mostly runs of monthly and quarterly estimates for at least two years and annual figures for several more.

Price £1.95. ISSN 0308-6666. Annual subscription including supplement of definitions and postage £28.26.
From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Output and employment in the construction industry: third quarter 1978

Output

According to provisional figures collected by the Department of the Environment, the value of all construction work carried out by the construction industry in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1978 was £4,229 million. Expressed at constant (1975) prices and adjusted to exclude normal seasonal variations, total output (including repairs and maintenance) was down 1 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1978, but up 8 per cent on the third quarter of 1977.

At constant (1975) prices and seasonally adjusted, new work output in the public housing sector in the third quarter of 1978 was down 5 per cent on the second quarter and down 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1977. New private housing output, making similar comparisons, was unchanged and up 12 per cent respectively.

New construction in the public non-housing sector in the third quarter was 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and unchanged on a year earlier.

New private industrial output was up 2 per cent in the second quarter of 1978 and up 10 per cent in the third quarter of 1977, while new private commercial output was down 2 per cent and up 19 per cent respectively.

Repairs and maintenance work in the housing sector (including improvement output) was down 2 per cent on the second quarter of 1978 and up 12 per cent in the third quarter of 1977, while over the same periods repairs and maintenance work in the public non-housing sector has risen by 2 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. Again, making similar comparisons, private non-housing repairs and maintenance was up 5 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Employment

The provisional estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the number of employees in employment in October 1978 showed no change since July 1978, and a marginal increase on October 1977.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the two weeks ended Friday, 29 December 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Don't Call It Frisco	BR/E 39861/24/12/83	14	18 December	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Global Films Ltd and Queensway Promotions Ltd
The First Great Train Robbery	BR/E 39863/24/12/83	110	20 December	United Artists Corporation Ltd	Starling Productions Ltd
Overture 125	BR/E 39870/24/12/83	7	21 December	GTO Films (Distributors) Ltd	British Railways Board
Diamonds	BR/E 39872/24/12/83	16	21 December	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	Michael Crane Ltd
Review No. 5 (32nd Year)	BR/E 39873/24/12/83	9	21 December	Data Film Distributors Ltd	National Coal Board
In The Projection Box	BR/NQ 39876	16	22 December	Children's Film Foundation Ltd	Anvil Film and Recording Group Ltd
Bob Marley Live	BR/E 39877/31/12/83	76	29 December	Premier Releasing Ltd	Blue Mountain Films Ltd
Movietone News 2585	BR/E 39609/24/12/83	8	22 December	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
Movietone News 2586	BR/E 39610/31/12/83	8	29 December	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
COMMUNITY					
Dear Inspector	EC 39860/24/12/83	105	18 December	Entertainment Film Distributors Ltd	Films Ariane and Mondex Films, Paris
Private Nurse	EC 39867/24/12/83	70	20 December	Entertainment Film Distributors Ltd	La Persanne Productions and FFCM, Paris
Make Love With Me	EC 39868/24/12/83	75	20 December	Entertainment Film Distributors Ltd	Ste Nelle Cinevog, Paris
The Love Clinic	EC 39874/24/12/83	93	21 December	Inter Ocean Film Distributors Ltd	Seven Stars Cinematografica SrL, Rome
Blue Movie Star (Snuff)	EC 39875/24/12/83	76	21 December	Inter Ocean Film Distributors Ltd	Monopol Film GmbH, Munich
Confessions Of A College Girl	EC 39878/31/12/83	67	29 December	Eural International Film Distributors Ltd	Pierson Productions, Paris
Naked Lovers	EC 39879/31/12/83	85	29 December	Eural International Film Distributors Ltd	Pierson Productions and Paris Zurich Films, Paris
FOREIGN					
Kings Of Kung Fu	F 39859	83	18 December	London International Film Distributors Ltd	Kwo Nwą, Hong Kong
Every Which Way But Loose	F39862	114	18 December	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Malpaso Co Inc, California
Pink On The Cob	F 39864	6	20 December	United Artists Corporation Ltd	Mirischgeoffrey-DF, California
Dog Soldiers	F 39865	125	20 December	United Artists Corporation Ltd	Palladium Pictures Inc and Camp Hill Productions Inc, New York
Swedish Confessions	F 39866	90	20 December	Watchgrove Ltd	Scandinavian Art Films, Stockholm
A Wedding	F 39869	125	21 December	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	Twentieth Century-Fox Corporation, California
Capricorn One	F 39871	123	21 December	ITC Film Distributors Ltd	Lazarus-Hyams Productions

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

The registration number of the film 'Hot Play-mates', registered on 11 December 1978, has been amended to EC 39855/17/12/83. The registration number of the film 'Ludwig', registered on 3 October 1978, has been amended to EC 39775/8/10/83 and the maker's name to Megra Film – Rome, Cimtel – Paris and Dieter Guisler and Divina Film – Munich.

Indices of construction output

Great Britain. Seasonally adjusted. 1975 = 100

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976	1977				1978		
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3 p
New housing	101.1	100.0	108.6	100.6	109.9	98.3	98.6	102.8	102.9	102.8	106.1	104.1
For public sector	90.8	100.0	110.6	100.5	110.4	100.2	98.9	102.6	100.2	95.6	96.8	92.1
For private sector	110.9	100.0	106.6	100.8	109.5	96.5	98.3	102.9	105.5	109.8	115.1	115.6
Other new work	106.9	100.0	95.4	96.5	96.0	95.9	95.6	95.1	99.2	94.1	103.7	101.9
For public sector	108.1	100.0	99.1	94.4	97.7	95.8	94.1	91.5	96.2	89.4	95.2	91.6
For private sector	105.7	100.0	91.6	98.5	94.2	95.9	97.1	98.8	102.3	98.8	112.5	112.5
For private industrial	100.7	100.0	95.4	110.2	100.6	106.4	106.0	114.5	113.9	105.4	123.9	126.1
For private commercial	110.2	100.0	88.0	87.9	88.3	86.4	88.9	84.5	91.8	92.8	102.1	100.2
Total new work	104.7	100.0	100.4	98.0	101.2	96.8	96.7	98.0	100.6	97.4	104.6	102.8
Repair and maintenance	110.0	100.0	94.2	97.8	96.8	94.5	96.1	99.7	100.8	111.3	113.0	113.6
Housing	114.3	100.0	92.3	96.1	95.4	91.6	94.0	97.5	101.3	112.0	111.3	109.0
Public, other work	101.9	100.0	94.7	95.6	96.2	95.6	95.1	97.1	94.6	105.3	107.3	109.4
Private, other work	115.4	100.0	99.4	108.1	102.6	100.9	104.8	112.6	114.0	122.8	131.3	137.8
Total	106.3	100.0	98.5	98.0	99.9	96.1	96.5	98.5	100.7	101.5	107.1	106.0

p Provisional.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Economic indicators of the industrial countries

The usual monthly article on 'Economic indicators of the industrial countries' will not be published in January. The next article will appear in the 2 February issue.

Patents recorded 'licences of right'

Under section 46 of the Patents Act 1977 the register was noted 'licences of right' in respect of the following patents on the date specified:

8 December 1978

1209188 Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd
Improvements in or relating to motor vehicle suspensions
1220225 Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd
Improvements in or relating to seats
1252659 Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd
An improved sleeve mounting
1306591 Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd
Improvements in or relating to methods and apparatus for forming a recess in a side of a composite panel
1372752 Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd
Improvements in or relating to vehicle doors
1415229 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Encapsulated electro-mechanical relay
142850 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Improvements in or relating to data transmission systems
1447701 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Improvements in or relating to the bonding of glass or ceramic to metal
1282823 Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd
Catalysts and the production of cyclododecatriene
1354340 Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd
Method for the preparation of iso-olefin polymers and catalysts for the use therein
1382040 Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd
Resin coated glass
1452428 International Standard Electric Corporation
System for detecting earth or alternating in telephone exchanges
1484380 International Standard Electric Corporation
Data processing system
1377566 Licentia Patent-Verwaltungs GmbH
Device for multiplying free electrons
144840* Douglas Hodgson
Deep sea exploration structures
1450606 Coca-Cola Company
Cart for transporting stacked products
1507065 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Direct positive photographic material

Any person who claims that the proprietor of the patent is, and was at the time of entry, precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may, within three months after the making of the relevant entry, apply to the Comptroller on patents form 31/77 for cancellation of the entry.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

What is Financial Statistics?

Financial Statistics is a monthly publication by the Central Statistical Office and the source of many figures used in articles by financial journalists and in stockbrokers' circulars. It brings together the key financial and monetary statistics of the United Kingdom.

Financial Statistics is the prime source of UK detailed quarterly *financial accounts*. These include all recorded financial flows between sectors of the economy and bring a sense of proportion to the statistics of the different types of financial institutions and the various savings media.

Financial Statistics contains *up-to-date information* on government accounts, public sector borrowing requirement, money stock, domestic credit expansion, company liquidity, interest rates and security prices.

An **Explanatory Handbook for Financial Statistics** is also available. It contains notes and definitions which add to the understanding of all the tables, and explains the relationship between them. The handbook is included in the annual subscription charge or can be obtained separately (£1.35 net).

Price £3.20 (by post £3.52). Annual subscription £43.91 including postage. From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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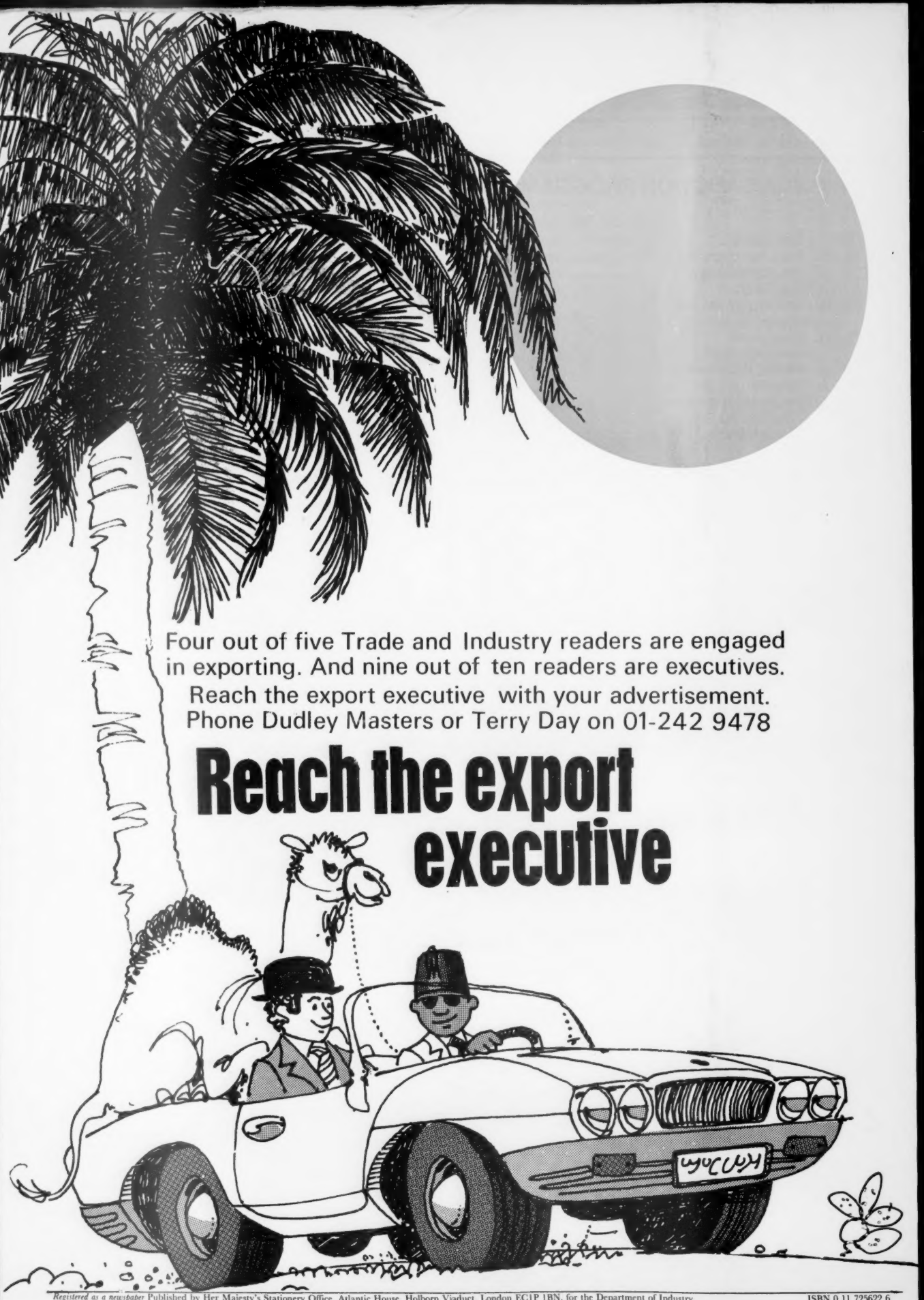

Registered as a newspaper Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, for the Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Printed by The Garden City Press Limited, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1JS.

ISBN 0 11 725622 6
ISSN 0006-5323

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